The Fort Wayne Weekly Sentinel

ESTABLISHED 1833. WEDNESDAY, FORT WAYNE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER FEBRUARY 15, 1905. VOL. LXXIII., NO 23.

SCHOOL BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Increases School Board to Five Members and Provides That One of Them Shall Be a Woman.

EFFORT TO MAKE BILL POLITICAL FAILS

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—By a vote of 31 to 10 the senate this afternoon passed the Fort Wayne school board bill after a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion and an effort to give a political complexion to the senate's action.

The bill, which was introduced by Senator Ulrey, provides for increasing the membership of the Fort Wayne board of public school trustees from three to five and stipulates that one of them shall be a woman.

An effort of Senator Wood, of Tippecanoe, to line the republican members up against the bill, failed. Senator Wood read a letter from Charles S. Bash, republican member of the Fort Wayne school board, which stated that if the bill were passed there would be danger that the democrats would gain control of the board, which is now republican.

Senator Wood asked the republicans to vote against the bill.

Senator Ulrey insisted that there was no politics in the bill and that it was supported by all club women of Fort Wayne and by the best elements in the city.

IN THE HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—In order to make way for the Newhouse railroad commission bill, which was passed by the senate with several minor amendments, the house counterpart of the bill was today postponed for one week.

The senate bill is now in the house, ready to be handed down for first reading.

The house committee on drains and dikes today submitted its report on the codification bill on drainage. The report recommends the passage of a substitute bill which it has drafted.

The most important feature of the substitute is that it provides that a remonstrance of two-thirds of the property owners may be effective against the construction of a drain. The substitute also provides that an appeal may be taken.

The committee on morals made a favorable report on Mr. Howe's bill to regulate dance halls. The same committee made a favorable report on Mr. Haymond's bill making the holding of a government license prima facie evidence of retail liquor selling.

INTERURBAN BILL.

With several minor amendments the committee on railroads reported favorably Mr. Branch's bill, to require interurban companies to erect waiting sheds along their lines at intervals of not less than one mile.

The bill of Mr. Fletcher, of Marion, to authorize and legalize the reduction of capital stock of loan, trust and safety deposit companies, was reported favorably by the committee on corporations.

Senate bill 74, introduced by Wood, of Tippecanoe, providing for a license for insurance agents and

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AGED PRELATE HAD VISION OF HEAVEN

Mgr. Doane, Just Before Death Came, Related Wonderful Experience.

New York, Feb. 14.—Priests of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, of Newark, N. J., are discussing in whispers the mysterious manifestations attributed to Mgr. George H. Doane just before his death.

All believe that the aged prelate had a vision of heaven, and his description of what he saw is described by Philip Healey, one of his parishioners, to whom he told the story.

Mr. Healey's son, William, had died four days before the death of the monsignor. He was a favorite of Mgr. Doane, and it was for that reason that the strange story was revealed to Mr. Healey. Mgr. Doane, according to Mr. Healey, said:

"Philip, something strange happened to me last night. I had either a vision or a dream, in which I appeared to be in heaven and was talking to your son. I seemed to be in a place where all was light and music. The scene was one which I cannot describe. Though I could see no one and knew not whence the sound came, I heard the most entrancing music that I ever listened to. Then there was singing such as it is beyond me to tell you about. I never heard anything like it before in my life.

"Above all the sounds of music came the voice of your Willie, clear and strong. It said: 'Oh, monsignor, are you with us so soon? This is a beautiful place and we are all so happy, for there is nothing to do but to sing and listen to the sweetest music. How are my papa and mama? I hope they are well. You must stay with us, monsignor. We want you here, for we are all so happy.' I answered that you, Philip, and Mrs. Healey were well and I told him that I could not remain with him, notwithstanding the happiness which he said reigned there, and which I could see for myself. He urged me again to stay or to return soon, and then he led me through the glorious place and to the throne of God. I cannot tell you what it was like, Philip, for I have no words in which to picture the grandeur."

Less than four hours after he had left the house Mr. Healey heard of the death of Mr. Doane.

Catholic Prelate Who Had Vision of Heaven Just Before Death.

MONSIGNOR GEORGE H DOANE

Scenes Attending Opening of British Parliament and Chief Figures in the Glittering Pageantry

The Speaker and Black Rod returning to the House of Lords
FROM THE SKETCH.
QUEEN ALEXANDRA
KING EDWARD VII.
FROM BLACK & WHITE.

DRIFTING SNOW CAUSES TROUBLE

Lake Erie and Western Train Encounters Difficulties at Sheldon.

STEAM CUT OFF FROM CARS

Passengers Take Turns at the One Stove and Keep from Freezing.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Lake Erie and Western road is nearly blocked by snow drifts and trains are sent over it only with the greatest difficulty. The worst part of the line is between Bluffton and this city and in the vicinity of Sheldon and Ossian some of the drifts reached a depth of four or five feet. The trouble began Monday afternoon, when the wind shifted to the westward and became very strong, sending great clouds of snow across the tracks and filling some of the cuts up to the level of the banks at the side of the right of way. This was the condition which confronted No. 18, the northbound passenger train due here at 10:25 last night, when it got out of Connersville. And to make matters worse, the freight engine which pulled the train clogged and failed to steam properly shortly after the train left Muncie. The engineer was compelled to cut the steam off from the cars and the fireman called the brakeman to his assistance, but despite their efforts the pressure in the boiler decreased until it reached thirty-five pounds, barely sufficient to keep the wheels moving. One of the cars had a stove and a fire was built in this and by taking turns of intervals of fifteen minutes the passengers managed to get to the stove long enough to keep from freezing. Among them were two ladies who were not able to get to the stove and they were kept from freezing by contributions of wearing apparel from the gentlemen, each furnishing something in that line. The train reached the city at 1:30 this morning. Passenger train No. 42, due here at 11:30 this morning, also had a battle with the drifting snow and did not reach the city until after 2 o'clock. An engine equipped with a snow plow was sent out from this city ahead of the early morning southbound train and managed to get that train through in pretty good shape. All of the other Fort Wayne roads were handicapped by drifting snow and some of the trains, particularly those of the Wabash, were from one to four hours late in reaching the city.

William Saxton, an aged veteran soldier at Kendallville, died Saturday evening.

ANOTHER CRANK TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

William Waldorf Jackson is Turned Away by Police in New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—The first attempt of an unwelcome visitor to call upon President Roosevelt since his arrival in New York occurred early today, when a man who called himself William Waldorf Jackson, jr., of Lowell, Mass., called at the home of Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison avenue, where the president stopped for the night, and asked to have his card sent to the president. The secret service men and policemen on guard about the entrance informed the man that the president had not yet arisen and asked him to call again. He was not arrested, but went to a hotel, saying he would return later to the Robinson home. In answer to questions as to his identity and why he wanted to see the president, Jackson said he wished to confer with the president as to reforms in government and that he was a self-nominated candidate for the presidency in 1896, 1900 and 1904. He declared that he was the proprietor of Hotel Hamilton in Lowell. His movements are being watched by the police.

DRESSED HERSELF AS MAN TO TRAP HUBBY

Mrs. Paul Tilburtius Arrested for Masquerading--Claims Noble Birth.

Dressed in mans clothing, Mrs. Minna Tilburtius, wife of Paul Tilburtius, a draughtsman employed at the Western Gas Construction works, was picked up at the corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets Saturday evening by Officer Junk, who had become suspicious of her actions, and was taken to the police station. The woman explained that her husband left her six weeks ago and that she has seen him but a few times since then. They had quarreled frequently because of his gambling, and she had donned male attire to gain admission to the gambling rooms he was in the habit of frequenting. She was held at the station over night, and as there was no charge against her she was allowed to go early Sunday morning, minus a box of redepepper which she had evidently intended for her recreant spouse.

Mrs. Tilburtius told an entertaining tale of her past life, claiming to have been a member of the great Von Schaumburg family, of Prussia. She stated that she eloped with Tilburtius in preference to marrying a German nobleman, and the couple came to America, arriving in Montreal, where they were married. They came here about a year ago and opened a restaurant at 1012 Calhoun street, which they recently sold.

KING EDWARD VII OPENS PARLIAMENT

Customary Pageantry Marks Event Which London People Crowd to See.

FINE WEATHER FOR EVENT

Interest in Session, Which May Be Last of Present Parliament.

London, Feb. 14.—The sixth session of the first parliament of his reign was opened this afternoon by King Edward with all the historic pageantry which has marked the ceremony since his accession. The sovereign himself read the speech from the throne to the assembled lords and commons in the upper chamber. The document was commonplace. The only reference to the Russo-Japanese war, which the king said "unhappily continues," was to announce "my government has been careful to observe in the strictest manner the obligations incumbent upon a neutral power."

The lengthiest paragraph devoted to the Balkans says the situation continues to give cause for anxiety. The measures adopted at the instance of the Austro-Russian governments have been instrumental in bringing about some amelioration in the state of the disturbed districts, but "these measures have still to be supplemented by radical reforms, especially of the financial system, before any permanent improvement can be effected in the administration of these provinces of the Turkish empire."

WILL BE FINAL SESSION.

More than usual interest attaches to today's opening of parliament as the belief is practically universal that it will be the last session of the present parliament. Even should the government escape defeat it is thought that Premier Balfour will voluntarily dissolve parliament in the autumn and take the opinion of the country on the fiscal and other questions now agitating the electorate.

Good weather favored today's pageant which followed the procedure of former occasions. Big crowds were about from an early hour watching the assembling of the troops which lined the brief route from Buckingham palace to the house of lords. The usual interest was shown in the time-honored search of the vaults beneath the houses of parliament by the yeomen of the guard with their lanterns and halberds. Between this ceremony and the appearance of the royal pro-

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SULLIVAN ADMITS HEARST'S CHARGES

Boston Representative Says He Was Once Convicted of Manslaughter.

EXPLAINS TO THE HOUSE

Another Chapter of Sullivan-Hearst Row in House--Day in Congress.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Sullivan-Hearst episode had another airing in the house today when Mr. Sullivan, again rising to a question of personal privilege, declared that on yesterday Mr. Hearst had ignored his offer to make a statement concerning his connection with the homicide to which Mr. Hearst alluded.

Mr. Sullivan admitted it to be true that on Nov. 24, 1885, his father, Eugene J. Sullivan, and himself, were convicted of manslaughter in the supreme court of Middlesex county, Mass.

Mr. Sullivan explained that while his father was conducting a licensed hotel he was attacked by a drunken man. He (Sullivan), then 17 years old, went to the rescue of his father. The man was knocked down and struck his head against the curbstone, became unconscious and never recovered. His father was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Sullivan was held to be only technically guilty and was neither imprisoned nor fined. His father was pardoned after serving a year and a half.

FOR INDIANA BUILDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The omnibus building bill reported today in the house contained the following

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CROKER WILL SHARE IN LATE SON'S WEALTH

Son of Ex-Tammany Boss Left an Estate of Near Half Million Dollars.

New York, Feb. 14.—Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany hall, has inherited part of the fortune which was accumulated by his son, Frank H. Croker, who died as the result of injuries received while racing his automobile at Ormond, Fla.

The son made no will, and, being unmarried, his entire estate goes to his next of kin, who are Mr. and Mrs. Croker, their sons, Richard and Herbert, and their daughter, Florence. It is understood that the property consists almost entirely of personality, including investments in stocks and bonds and other securities, which pay good dividends and have increased in value since the young man purchased them.

As John Fox, president of the Democratic club, stated a few days ago, Frank Croker had made as much as $400,000, and this estimate of the fortune is verified by the petition which was presented yesterday to Surrogate Fitzgerald for the granting of letters of administration. Richard Croker waived all his rights to administer upon the estate in favor of his son, Richard Croker, Jr., who was appointed administrator by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Under the law an administrator is required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his trust in double the amount of the property of which he is to take charge, and the bond in this case was placed at $800,000. This has been furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company. Richard Croker, Jr., as administrator, is entitled to commissions for the administration of his trust.

Richard Croker as He Looks Today

Richard Croker

MIAMI PRINCE ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Young John Godfrey at Bar of Court for Killing His Father.

MUCH INTEREST IN CASE

Day Devoted to Getting Jury--History of Murder and Sketch of Accused

PERSONNEL OF THE JURY.

William Henry Dennis, farmer, Lafayette township.

Walter Hobson, dairyman, St. Joe township.

George Edward Corville, farmer, Madison township.

Louis Osier, farmer, Eel River township.

William M. Robinson, farmer, Pleasant township.

Charles P. Roy, farmer, Perry township.

Charles Hayes, farmer, Lafayette township.

Vernon Stauffer, farmer, Milan township.

Jacob Shirey, carpenter, Maysville.

Alexander Woods, farmer, Pleasant township.

William K. Madden, farmer, Eel River township.

James Hatfield, farmer, Washington township.

The trial of John Godfrey, charged with the murder of his father, John Godfrey, sr., at the latter's saloon on

JOHN GODFREY,

the Indian reservation immediately west of the city on the Bluffton road, March 11, of last year, was taken up

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TRIAL OF JOHN GODFREY FOR KILLING HIS FATHER

(Continued from Page One.)

in the circuit court this morning before Judge Richard K. Erwin, of Decatur, who was selected as special judge.

DEFENSE IS OVERRULED.

After Godfrey had been brought into court Emrick & Emrick, who represent him, entered a plea in abatement, stating in support of the plea that the clerk had not recorded the indictment. This was promptly overruled and was followed by a motion to quash on the ground that the indictment does not contain facts sufficient to constitute a public offense.

This was also overruled and then came a challenge of the array and the special venire. It was stated that Joseph Mommer and George W. Wilbur, appointed to serve as jury commissioners, had not taken names from the tax duplicates and filled the jury box as required by law.

Judge Erwin held that there were no allegations of fraud, that the presumption is that the preceding jury commissioners had filled the box, and that in any event the interests of the man on trial would not be prejudiced because the selections had previously been made in the proper manner.

Arraignment was waived and after James Andrews, Washington Rose, Jesse Fry and George E. Becker had been excused on account of illness in their families and Frank Luley had stated he is seventy-four years old and was allowed to go, the panel was filled and the examination of the jurors was taken up.

The fact that the prisoner is a prince of the Miami tribe by heredity and that he is a half-blood Indian added to the interest in the proceedings and during the day all of the seating capacity and most of the standing room were taken. It will be recalled that he shot his father with a revolver and the ball passed through his chin, lodging in the neck and causing instant death.

The shooting was the result of a drunken brawl in which the father, the son who is on trial and a younger son had been engaged all the evening. The latter, Frank Godfrey, will be the principal witness for the state in the case.

SELECTING A JURY.

After the preliminary skirmish the tedious work of selecting a jury to try the case was taken up and occupied the greater part of the day. Of those called to take places in the box Joseph Barrend stated his health would not permit him to serve and he was excused; John H. Myers is a witness and he too was excused. Albert S. Youse, Henry Thiele, Isaac Burrier, William Gernhart, William Bleke and Paul Bandelier were challenged for cause and the challenges sustained. David W. Baird stated he was a trustee of Maumee township and in view of the fact that there are many calls upon him each day he was excused.

FRIDAY.

Testimony introduced by the state on the second day of the trial of John Godfrey for the murder of his father has been directed toward proving, first, that a bullet hole in the ceiling above the saloon indicates that the ball that passed through it was fired from a point in front of the bar.

This is for the purpose of combatting the theory that the accused and his father engaged in a scuffle for the possession of the revolver with which the death wound was inflicted and that it was accidentally discharged.

Secondly, an effort has been made to prove that a good view of the interior of the saloon was obtainable from a point outside the front door, at which Frank Godfrey claims to have stood at the time he witnessed the shooting. One of the chief points to be made by the defense, it is anticipated, is that Frank Godfrey did not see the shooting, and, in fact, could not have seen it from where he stated he stood at the time.

The greater portion of the evidence was given by police and county officers who went to the scene of the affair immediately after it occurred. Special Bailiff John Daily has kept the big crowds that thronged the court room in good order and there was no disorder in spite of the fact that there was a big attendance all through the day.

MR. LINTLAG TESTIFIES.

After Sergeant Pappert had taken the stand this morning and given the jury a detailed account of the location of the bar, doors, a table and the chair, in which he found the body of the dead man, in the Godfrey saloon and undergone a cross-examination in which nothing new was elicited, Philip Lintlag, night watchman at the county infirmary, was called.

He stated in short that he was on duty the night the shooting occurred and his attention was called to the affair by a shot that was fired in the direction of the Bluffton road which passes in front of the farm and being called loudly three times by Frank Godfrey. He detailed the fact that after Frank Godfrey came running up to him John appeared and the former threatened to shoot him.

He took a shotgun away from Frank Godfrey and went into the office with both Godfrey boys. Frank said repeatedly "G— d— you, you shot father, he didn't shoot himself." To this John Godfrey replied: "Go away, Frank, don't bother me." He then called up police headquarters and asked the officers to come and get him.

BOTH HAD BEEN DRINKING.

Lintlag also said both had been drinking and that John told him his father had tried to shoot him during the winter and he had taken his gun and put it away where he thought the old man would never find it. John Godfrey also told the witness he had never carried a gun in his life.

On the cross-examination an attempt was made to bring out the fact that John Godfrey had denied shooting his father when he was accused by his brother of the crime and Lintlag's testimony before the coroner was read in which he stated he had heard the denial, but he said he did not remember having made such a statement when he gave his evidence at the inquest.

CAPT. BORGMAN TESTIFIES.

Capt. William Borgman, of the Fort Wayne police department, followed Lintlag. He was asked if he knew the elder Godfrey as a Miami Indian and answered in the affirmative. He detailed the run to the Godfrey saloon on the morning of March 12 and said when he got there the door was locked, but he was admitted by Frank Godfrey, who was weeping. He described the finding of the dead body with the head resting against the west wall of the saloon back of the bar and the right hand touching the floor. There was a pool of blood at the side of the chair in which the body was found and two others on the board behind the bar about five feet east of where the dead man was found. He made a search of the body for weapons but found none. He repeated practically the conversation between Frank and John Godfrey after the latter had been placed under arrest which had previously been given by Sergeant Pappert. The location of the blood spots is important as it tends to show the relative positions of the father and son at the time the shot was fired.

The important feature of Captain Borgman's testimony was the statement that the ball which entered the ceiling during the struggle between John Godfrey and his father, traveled in a direction to indicate that it was fired from in front of the bar.

Judge Hench endeavored to introduce testimony showing that Captain Borgman made a search of the Godfrey residence, near the saloon, for evidence that there had been some shooting there, but was denied the privilege by Judge Erwin, who held it was not proper testimony at this time in th etrial. Captain Borgman testified before leaving the stand that he had placed Sergeant Pappert in front of the bar at a point directly under the bullet hole in the ceiling and had then gone outside the door, through which Frank Godfrey ran at the time of the shooting, and could plainly see his brother officer standing there. He tried from different positions outside to see the bar and says the interior was plainly visible and that Frank Godfrey could have seen the shooting through the open door. The cross examination was short and productive of nothing new.

DEPUTY SHERIFF AS WITNESS.

Julius Huguenard, deputy sheriff, was the first witness called during the afternoon session. He went into his trip to the scene of the shooting and covered about the same ground as the two preceding witnesses, but importance attaches to his evidence from the fact that he stated it is very doubtful whether or not a man standing outside of the front door of the saloon could have seen a person standing in front of the bar immediately beneath the spot where the pistol ball entered the ceiling.

The witness also testified that Sam Carpenter entered the saloon while he and John Swaidner were there and that one of his hands was bleeding. Judge Hench endeavored to show by the witness how the blood came to be on his hand, but was not permitted to prove it. By a little circumlocution, however, the fact was presented to the jury that Carpenter had been sleeping in a cellar under the Godfrey residence and had cut his hand on a broken bottle.

George W. Stout, former sheriff, was on the stand for a short time and related practically the same facts that had been given by the witnesses that preceded him. He was on the ground shortly after the shooting and made a search for a revolver, but did not find one. He was not interrogated at any length in his cross-examination.

John Swaidner, formerly turnkey at the county jail, was also examined and gave evidence that had all been covered by the witnesses called before and had to deal with the bullet hole in the ceiling and the position of the front door and the probability of being able to see from the outside a person standing in front of the bar.

He also testified as to the presence of Sam Carpenter and the cut on one of his hands.

JURY IS SELECTED.

A short time before the hour of adjournment Thursday night the selection of the jurors was completed and taking of testimony begun.

As soon as the jury had been accepted and sworn by Deputy Clerk Hammond, Police Sergeant William Pappert was placed on the stand. He was one of the first of the posse officers who reached the scene of the murder and stated that on the morning of March 12 he met John Godfrey coming out of the door at the county infirmary in charge of Philip Lintlag.

Frank Godfrey pointed out his brother to the officers and said:

"That's him there. He shot the old man," to which John Godfrey replied: "I didn't." "You lie, you did," was the rejoinder and John's reply was "If I did I done it in self-defense."

He detailed a conversation that took place between him and the accused during the ride to police headquarters in the patrol wagon and stated that John Godfrey said that his father routed him out of bed and told him to get out, firing two shots at him. He left and afterward returned to the saloon where a fight ensued in which there were three shots fired in a battle for the possession of a revolver, that the last of which struck the elder Godfrey in the chin and caused his death. He told after arriving at headquarters that he had thrown the revolver in the river.

CONTROVERSY ENSUES.

This testimony was followed by a detailed description of the building in which the killing took place in the course of which the prosecution attempted to show that the shot that killed Godfrey was fired from in front of the bar. The witness said that he and Captain William Borgman, of the police department, visited the place next morning and noticed that one ball had entered the ceiling and was asked which side of the bar the shot had been fired from. This was objected to and a legal battle followed that lasted until the adjournment.

An important part of the evidence was the location of one of the doors in the saloon as it is one through which Frank Godfrey passed as he left the place immediately before the shooting and upon this point hinges the fact as to whether he was actually an eye-witness to the fight as he has insistently claimed in all of the preliminary proceedings.

SATURDAY.

At the conclusion of the evidence of Coroner Stuts in the John Godfrey murder case this morning, Prosecutor Dawson announced that the state would rest and Attorney E. V. Emrick, for the defense, stated that he expects to prove in the testimony to be given on behalf of the accused, that the pistol with which the elder Godfrey was killed, was brought to the saloon by his son, Frank, who intended to give it to his father.

Further, he stated that he would prove that John Godfrey, who is on trial for his life, bears as good and unspotted a reputation as any young man in Allen county, despite the bad environment in which he was brought up, and that he will introduce witness after witness who will testify as to his good character.

In addition he stated there had existed always prior to the death of the elder Godfrey a dislike in his mind for his son and that he had said frequently that he "would kill that boy because he was a Hartman and not an Indian."

"We expect to show to this jury," continued Mr. Emrick, "that it was a physical impossibility for John Godfrey to have seen the weapon in the pocket of his younger brother from the position in which he was sitting and Frank Godfrey went to his home and procured that weapon to give it to his father that he might shoot his brother. In conclusion, gentlemen, I think we will find evidence to show that at the time the ball was discharged that penetrated the ceiling of the saloon the revolver was in the hands of old man Godfrey."

When the statement had been made Judge Erwin called Pat Strack up and made some inquiries as to why he was not on hand yesterday when he was called as a witness and upon finding that he was ill, reminded him that he must either be in the court house hereafter when he is wanted or must be excused by the court.

WITNESS MAKES DENIAL.

Frank Godfrey, on cross examination, denied this morning that he told Ed Hostler he had sworn to a lie and that he and John were tussling for possession of the revolver and that it was accidentally discharged when his father was killed.

He also stated that he had not said he would blow up the jury, prosecutor and judges in event John was convicted, and that he had admitted he could clear his brother.

The witness was then attacked with a number of questions to show that he had engaged in several fights in the last few years; had used a revolver and that he had attacked Todd Cass with a corn cutter.

"Is it not a fact, sir, that you were a witness in the case against Boone in this court and accepted $1 to come in here and swear that you had had improper relations with the girl involved?" asked Mr. Emrick.

"No, sir, I did not," was the reply.

"You got your dinner, didn't you?"

"Yes I did."

"Did you say after your examination in police court that you could tell a lot more things about this case?"

"No sir."

"Have you any feeling against your brother?"

"No, sir."

"Did you say on the evening of March 11 last year, tell John that you would get him?"

"I don't mind saying anything like that."

"Did you tell Solomon Stuck in the Thorpe saloon a few days ago that you were so drunk the night of the murder you did not know who fired the shot?"

"I don't mind whether I did or not."

"Where abouts in the bar is the nail you said caught your coat and showed the revolver you say John shot his father with?"

The location of the nail was fixed at the west end of the bar about a foot or so from where his father stood when he was shot.

HAS NO EDUCATION.

On redirect examination Judge Hench brought out the fact that the witness can not read or write and has no education and that his mother has been dead for sixteen years.

Godfrey was given an opportunity to straighten out a few matters as to distances and measurements, which the state's attorneys feared might be misunderstood by the jury.

All through the testimony given by Godfrey there were sharp encounters between the attorneys until Judge Erwin finally announced that he did not want to be called upon again to ask the lawyers more than once to desist, as he did not care to have the trial interrupted by unnecessary talk.

Ervin, better known as Pat Strack, followed Frank Godfrey and after telling he is a cousin to the Godfrey boys, he described the occurrences in the Gebhardt saloon and stated after he left the place he went to the home of the Godfreys and went to bed. He was awakened by Frank Godfrey, who told him of the shooting, and he went to his father's home, half a mile away, where he was found by the officers and brought to the city. Did not hear any of the shots that were fired during the night as he was sleeping soundly all the time.

He said he had no conversation with the elder Godfrey at any time immediately prior to or after the shooting. It was brought out in the cross examination that the entire party at the Gebhardt saloon was drinking during the early evening and that John Godfrey and his father were dancing.

The witness was willing to admit he was out having a good time in the evening, but declined to admit he was drunk, saying he thought he could have stood a couple of drinks more.

CORONER IS CALLED.

Coroner Joseph E. Stults gave a detailed account of the manner in which the elder Godfrey was injured, stated the course of the bullet and gave the cause of death. He gave practically the same testimony along these lines as Deputy Coroner H. A. Duemling had given on yesterday, all of which was made public at the time of the shooting.

In addition he told where he found the body and was taken by the state over the ground that had been fully covered by the other witnesses. This testimony had to deal with the location of the doors, tables, bar, bullet hole in the ceiling and other surroundings at the Godfrey saloon.

He stated that a leaden weight, suspended by a string from the hole in the ceiling, would strike about the center of the bar, and that there was blood on the work board under the bar, six inches to the west of the point immediately below the hole. The object of this testimony was to show that John Godfrey and his father were too far apart at the time of the shooting to have been struggling for the possession of the revolver.

Before the coroner left the stand he produced the bullet with which the death wound was inflicted, and showed it to the jury. He also had the ball that was found above the ceiling in the Godfrey saloon, and both were introduced in evidence.

Dr. Stults was questioned as to the course of the bullet that entered the ceiling, as to whether or not there were any weapons on the person of the elder Godfrey and as to the amount of money. He said Godfrey had $13 in his pocket and his answer to the other questions brought out only facts that had been previously elicited.

FRANK GODFREY TESTIFIES.

Frank Godfrey, regarded as the principal witness for the state, was put on the stand at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and testified that he is seventeen years of age and lives with his grandmother on Pape avenue, in Fort Wayne.

He stated that in March of last year he lived with his father and brother John at the old Strodel place, near the poor farm, and that on the day preceding the night of the killing he was sawing wood for a man named Luntz.

At this point Attorney E. V. Emrick asked permission to interrogate young Godfrey, stating that he had been given to understand that the witness had been told that unless he testified to certain facts he would be placed in jail and his brother set free. Mr. Emrick accused Prosecutor Dawson of having made the threat to place the witness in jail, but was denied the privilege of bringing out the facts by questions, although Judge Erwin said he would allow a full cross-examination along these lines.

FATHER AND SON QUARRELED.

Continuing, Frank Godfrey said when he returned home in the evening his father and his brother were quarreling and that later all went to Gebhart's saloon, reaching there about 9:30 o'clock and remaining until about 11:30.

The elder Godfrey, the witness said, left the Gebhart saloon first and was followed by the two sons and Pat Strack, and all went to the Godfrey place. He stood in the road awhile and talked with Sam Carpenter and John went to the Godfrey dwelling. He, the witness, went to the saloon and found his father alone. He and his father sat talking awhile and John came in fifteen or twenty minutes later.

His father, he said, was sitting behind the bar smoking and John entered from the back door. As he came in he walked up to the bar and he and his father began quarreling again and repeatedly called each other liars and other bad names. "I sat by the stove for a time and they kept on chewing the rag and I went up to the house and was gone ten or fifteen minutes," said the witness. "I got pa's revolver at the house and went back to the saloon. I then went back by the bar to get a drink of water and as I passed out from behind the bar my coat caught on a nail and John saw the gun in my back pocket and threw me down and took it away from me.

DESCRIBES THE SHOOTING.

"I got scared and ran out and as I got to the door I heard John say, 'G— d— you. I will shoot you and show you how it is done.' I stuck my head back and saw him shoot twice. They were standing near the center of the bar on opposite sides and facing each other."

Witness said this happened about 11:30 or 12 o'clock at night, and described the manner in which his father staggered from where he was standing to a chair at the end of the bar.

"John walked over and sat down in a chair," said the witness, "and said, 'I am afraid I have killed him,' and I got after him with a shotgun and he hid from me. Then I went up to the poor farm to call the police and as I went back I met John.

SHOT AT THE SLAYER.

"He ran and I shot at him. After that we both went to the poor farm and John telephoned for the police. He told Philip Lintlag he had shot the old man accidentally and I told him he shot him on purpose."

Witness next stated that the revolver with which the shooting was done was a Smith & Wesson of 38 caliber. He also said that he secured the shotgun with which he fired upon his brother from a corner in the saloon and that during the quarrel his father did not take hold of this gun at the time he and John were quarreling.

He described the scenes following the arrival of the officers, making practically the same statements as were made by the officers themselves during the forenoon. His story was identical with the one told at the examining trial.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On cross-examination Godfrey said that on the day before the trial Prosecutor Dawson called at his grandmother's home and told him about the trial coming up on Thursday and that he visited the prosecutor's office Wednesday night. There, he said, the prosecutor told him to tell the truth, and the witness denied that Mr. Dawson had told him that he would be put in jail unless he testified just as he did in police court.

He was asked if he had told Asa McClaren at his saloon, on West Main street, that if he (the witness) had told the truth in the first trial he would be in jail and John would be free. He said he had told nothing of the kind.

He denied having told Henry Hirschfelder that John was innocent, or having told Hirschfelder that the shot which killed his father was fired accidentally while witness and John were scuffling for the pistol.

"Didn't you tell John Ryan that you didn't see the shot fired?"

"Yes, I told him that to keep him from asking me questions."

"Did you tell him you were at the poor house when the shots were fired?"

"No, sir."

"Did you tell him that you didn't see the shots fired?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was it true?"

"No, sir."

"What did you tell it for?"

"It wasn't true. I wanted to keep him from asking me questions."

"You never tried to kill anyone?" he was now asked. The state objected and Mr. Emrick then asked Godfrey if it wasn't true that he tried to kill a man with a corn cutter. State objected again on the ground that such a question was not admissible in trying to impeach a witness' credibility. The court reserved its decision.

"Did you ever tell Pat Strack you had killed your best friend?"

"No, sir, I never said it."

Following this the examination was confined to the night of the killing and his direct testimony was repeated without any material variation.

MONDAY.

The efforts of the attorneys for John Godfrey have been directed all day toward the impeachment of Frank Godfrey, who was the chief witness for the state and most of the testimony has been upon statements attributed to him in which he said he did not tell the truth in the examining trial and that if he had told the truth he would be in jail and his brother would be free.

The grandfather of the two Godfrey boys testified that Frank Godfrey stated to him at a time when the other members of the family were present that he "did not see John shoot pa" and there have been a number of others who swore to statements to the effect that his first story of the murder was untrue.

In addition there has been made the charge that Prosecutor Dawson threatened to send Frank Godfrey to prison for twenty years if he did not tell the same version of the affair as was given in police court on the morning of the preliminary examination. Nobody has been produced who heard the prosecutor make such a threat, but several witnesses were introduced to whom Frank had told the story.

Mrs. Esther Smith, a sister of the two principals in the case and the daughter of the man who was killed, was in court this morning and sat all day beside her brother, John Godfrey. This is the first time any of the members of the family have shown any direct interest in the man on trial. There has been no abatement of public interest and during the entire day every seat was taken and all of the available standing room.

There have been a number of sharp encounters between the attorneys and Judge Erwin found it necessary this morning to warn them that the case must proceed without such interruptions.

At the afternoon session there was testimony showing the animosity entertained by Frank Godfrey against his brother, that he attacked him

(Continued on Page Three.)

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TRIAL OF JOHN GODFREY FOR MURDER

(Continued from Page Two.)

twice on the night of the shooting, and that all of the members of the party who visited Gebhart's saloon were drunk.

Another witness was put on the stand to show that Frank Godfrey's story as to having seen the shooting is untrue and that John Godfrey could not have seen him at the time he claims a nail caught on his coat, pulling it aside so as to show a revolver in his hip pocket.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE.

Frank Godfrey was called by the defense in the Godfrey murder trial this morning as soon as court opened, but he was not present. Miss Bessie Hartman, of Pape avenue, an aunt of the Godfrey boys, was placed on the stand. She testified that on Tuesday of last week Prosecutor Ronald Dawson called at her home and had a conversation with Frank Godfrey, in which he asked him to come to the prosecutor's, as there were a few question he wanted to ask so they could understand each other better.

She also said that after the talk with the prosecutor Frank Godfrey returned and said he had been told that if he did not tell the same story told at the examining trial he would get from two to fourteen years in the reformatory.

On cross examination she said the talk between the prosecutor and Frank Godfrey took place on the porch at their home and she heard it through a transom she had left open because it was wash day. She also said when Frank came into the house after the conversation he had tears in his eyes.

Bert Hartman testified to practically the same facts as the witness who preceded him, touching the statement attributed to Frank Godfrey that he had been told he must adhere to his first story or he would be sent to prison.

The cross examination brought out nothing more than the statement that the witness thought as much of one of the Godfrey boys as the other and that he had told Frank at the opening of the trial to tell the whole truth. He denied that he had procured any testimony or sent Frank Godfrey or anybody else to the office of Emerick & Emerick so they could be interviewed.

FRANK GODFREY TESTIFIES.

Frank Godfrey was brought in at this point by Sheriff Grice and placed on the stand. He was asked whether or not he knew Morris Meyer, a West Main street clothier, and answered in the affirmative.

Judge Hench objected to putting the witness on the stand to be asked an impeaching question, but Judge Erwin permitted the testimony to go in.

The witness was then asked whether or not he had stated to Meyer about the time he was arrested, last June, for fighting, that if the state did not allow him to go he would fix things when John's trial came up. In answering he took refuge behind the same answer given repeatedly in his cross examination last Friday and Saturday: "I do not mind if I did or not."

"You know Hans or John Miller?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell Miller you would give him $25 to testify in court that he had seen you and John tussling for the revolver and that it went off and shot your father?"

"I did not."

MEMORY WAS WEAK.

"Did you tell your grandpa and grandma and Bessie Hartman that you did not see John shoot your father?"

"Don't mind if I did or not."

He was asked then whether or not he had stated in the presence of Henry Hirschfelder and several others that he did not know whether he shot his father, whether it was John or whether the elder Godfrey shot himself. He denied this and also denied that he had offered Hirschfelder $25 to testify that the revolver in the case was accidentally discharged in a struggle that took place the time of the killing.

He said he was not wearing at this time the coat he had on when his father was killed and that he carried the revolver from his residence to the saloon in his right hip pocket. Further he said he did not know where the coat in question is at this time. Judge Erwin would not allow the defense to ask any questions as to the manner in which the witness' coat caught on the nail at the end of the Godfrey bar on the ground that it had been fully gone into in the cross examination.

Morris Meyer testified that Frank Godfrey had told him that he had been told he would be sent up for twenty years if he did not tell the same story on the final trial of the case as he had told on the stand in police court. Meyer said he told Godfrey he was only being bluffed and that Frank said no, he had been to see Judge Alden, his attorney, and had been informed he could be punished.

Miss Bessie Hartman was recalled and said Frank Godfrey had told her that a great many things he testified to in the examining trial were not true. Judge Hench asked her if it was not a fact that she and her relatives had been trying to coerce Frank Godfrey into testifying in favor of John and she entered a most emphatic denial, saying nothing had been said to him since the trouble came up.

In addition she denied that there had been any effort on the part of herself and the members of her family to fix up an untrue story in order to save John Godfrey when the trial of his case came up.

GRANDFATHERS' TESTIMONY.

Edward Hartman, seventy-five years old and the grandfather of the Godfrey boys, testified that upon one occasion at his home on Pape avenue Frank Godfrey had said: "I did not see Johnnie shoot pa." He also repeated the story that Frank had told members of the family Mr. Dawson would send him to prison for from two to fourteen years if he did not tell the same story he had first sworn to.

In the cross examination Mr. Hartman said that no influence had been exerted over Frank Godfrey by members of the family to get him to change his testimony and that he had told the boy to tell the whole truth and nothing else.

Avery C. McClaren, who conducted a saloon on West Main street at one time and is now engaged in the cigar business, said that about two months after the shooting of the elder Godfrey, Frank had stated in his place of business that if he (Frank) would tell the truth about the matter he would be in jail and his brother John would be out.

On cross examination McClaren said he had not reported Frank Godfrey's exact words and upon being asked to state just what was said he answered: "Well, Frank came into my saloon and said he had been down to the jail to see John and that he couldn't get in. He wanted a revolver to shoot the turnkey, and I told him he better not do anything like that. Then he said if he told the truth he would be in jail and the other fellow would be out. I asked him who he meant by the other fellow and he said John."

TELLS SIMILAR STORY.

Edward Klemeier and John J. Voirol, who were present in the McClaran saloon at the time Frank Godfrey's statement is said to have been made, were called and gave the same facts in the matter that had already gone to the jury.

Stephen Hartman was interrogated as to the statements made by Frank Godfrey with relation to threats against him and his testimony was in line with the other introduced on this point.

Frank Pollock testified that he had upon one occasion asked Frank Godfrey whether or not he did not hate to see his brother in such a fix and Frank replied he did not give a d—n. Further, witness said he told Frank Godfrey last Thursday "if John was my brother I would be nearly crazy," and said Frank replied "I could clear my brother, but would have to go up twenty years myself."

ATTACK ON TESTIMONY.

Judge Hench tried to show that Pollock had been sent to Frank Godfrey for the purpose of securing an impeaching statement from him and that he had been employed as a detective by the Hartman family to look around for testimony to help John Godfrey's case. He denied all of these facts.

John T. Dougall, of the News, and Chas. H. Spalding, of The Sentinel, were put on the stand to prove that Frank Godfrey testified on the examining trial that he had not seen the shot fired that killed his father. Both testified that the statement was made.

GEBHART TESTIFIES.

John Gabhart, who testified last week on behalf of the state, was called in the afternoon and stated that on the evening prior to the murder the elder Godfrey left the saloon first and afterward Frank Godfrey, who had been playing a mouth harp, threw it down on the table and said to his brother, "G— d— you, I am going to get you anyhow. Johnnie said what's the matter with you anyhow; go back and sit down. After Frank played a little more he got up again and with an oath said, I'm going after you, and Johnnie took him and throwed him down behind the stove. He just laid him on the floor to show he could do it. He did not try to strike him at any time and I ordered them all out. They were all drunk. Johnnie, the old man, Pat Strack and Sam Carpenter was worse than any of them.

John Godfrey and his father, according to the witness, had no quarrel before they left the saloon and he did not see any of them after they left the saloon that night.

George W. Stout, former sheriff, was called to show that John Godfrey's conduct had been good in jail and that he was chosen to care for sick prisoners, but Judge Edwin declined to allow this testimony to go in and Mr. Stout was only permitted to say that the prisoner's reputation had always been good.

Edward L. Gallagher, former sheriff of Whitley county, testified that on last Saturday he went to the building formerly occupied as a saloon by the elder John Godfrey, and stood directly in front of the door through which Frank Godfrey claims to have seen the shooting, and that he could not see any part of the bar. The door was wide open when he was there and he could not see the point at which the Godfreys are said to have stood, without putting his head inside. He also said he thought the hole in the ceiling was made by a 32-calibre revolver. He also stated that a nold man stood at a point where Frank Godfrey claims to have stood at the time he said his coat caught on the nail and exposed the revolver and that he, the witness, was at the table where John Godfrey was sitting and that he could not see the man's hip pocket, although he is a taller man than the one who is on trial.

TUESDAY.

John Godfrey, charged with the murder of his father, in March of last year, will take the stand in his own behalf and at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon indications pointed to the conclusion of all of the evidence by tomorrow night.

When Godfrey takes the stand the public will hear for the first time his version of the killing of his father. He made no statement of any kind at the time of his arrest and he has made none since. Acting under the advice of his attorneys he held a close mouth during his confinement at the jail and just what he saw and did that night has not become public property.

The big feature of the evidence today was the introduction of testimony to show that the elder Godfrey made threats against his son two weeks before his death, saying at the time that he would kill the boy some time because he was not an Indian. The other facts brought out all related to the Godfrey saloon and had a bearing upon two things, the first of which was the disputed point as to the possibility of the affair having been seen from the outside and secondly as to whether if Frank Godfrey's coat had caught on a nail as he has asserted, John Godfrey could have seen the revolver he claims to have carried in his hip pocket.

There was nothing new along this line and the apparent object of the defense was to give weight to the evidence of the witnesses who had been on the stand previously.

Bailiff John Daily was able to handle the crowds better and although the attendance was large, there was no disorder outside of the bar.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The morning session marked the conclusion of the evidence of Elgie Smith, who was on the stand when court adjourned Monday night, and no new facts were drawn from him either in the direct or cross-examination.

John Pietro, who now conducts the saloon formerly kept by John Godfrey, sr., was put on by the defense in support of evidence that preceded his, showing the location of the hole in the ceiling and that men standing directly under it in front and back of the bar could not have been seen by Frank Godfrey as he ran out the door on the night of the shooting.

George J. Studer, a medical student, who is employed as shorthand reporter by Coroner J. E. Stults, was asked whether or not he had read to Phil Lintlag his testimony before the inquest before it was signed, and said he did not remember whether he read it or Lintlag read it for himself. He had lost his shorthand notes of the proceeding and was asked whether or not Lintlag said in his testimony, "Frank Godfrey said to John, 'G— d— you, you shot pa,' and John replied, 'I didn't.'" Then there was an attempt on the part of Judge Hench to prevent an answer to the question, in which Judge Erwin ruled that it could go before the jury, and Studer answered that the statement had been made by Lintlag.

This was to overcome the testimony of Lintlag, who said that he could not remember having heard John Godfrey deny having killed his father.

SAID BOTH BOYS WERE DRUNK.

Studer also testified that Lintlag had said both of the Godfrey boys were "pretty well intoxicated" when they came to the county infirmary the morning of the shooting.

At the suggestion of Judge Hench Prosecutor Dawson propounded questions that contained several statements made by Lintlag at the inquest and brought out nothing more beneficial to the state than that John Godfrey remained at the county poor farm after his father was shot and made no effort to escape before the arrival of the police. A legal battle marked the whole course of Studer's testimony, in which Judge Hench, for the state, and E. V. Emrick, for the defense, made repeated and long objections to statements made at the inquest, but both sides finally succeeded in getting such facts before the jury as was desired.

On redirect examination the fact was brought out that John Godfrey was not present at the inquest and that the state was represented and its attorney suggested the questions that were asked.

Warren Hoke, a farmer, testified as to the size of the hole in the ceiling and also gave some evidence as to the interor of the saloon, and was used by the defense simply to substantiate the contention of the defense that Frank Godfrey could not have seen his brother and father as he ran out of the door immediately before the shots were fired.

DEFENDANT'S GOOD REPUTE.

The witness also testified that John Godfrey's reputation for peacefulness and quietude has always been good. An attempt was made to show the reputation of the elder Godfrey, but Judge Erwin held that at this point in the testimony it was not competent evidence and would not permit it to go to the jury. The attorneys for the defense asked and were given permission to consult with witness.

CHARACTER WITNESSES.

After the consultation Nelson O. Bart, at one time a republican candidate for sheriff, was introduced as a character witness and testified that he had known the members of the Godfrey family for a number of years and that he traveled for a number of years by way of the Bluffton road in going to and from his farm. The remainder of his evidence was given in support of other that had gone before relative to Frank Godfrey's ability to have seen the shooting and as to the arrangement of the doors and interior of the saloon. Before he was allowed to go he testified that John Godfrey's reputation in the neighborhood is good.

Fred Scherer was called, but before he concluded his testimony Solomon Stuck was permitted to testify, as he is ill and wanted to get home as soon as possible. He had talked with Frank Godfrey at Thorpe's saloon, at Main and Harrison streets, last Thursday, and testified that Godfrey said to him: "I was so drunk out there that night I did not know what happened. I did not tell the truth at police station and they will keep on telling this thing until I get in and John gets out."

GODFREY MADE THREATS.

Before Mr. Stuck left the stand he stated that two weeks before the elder Godfrey was killed he entered his saloon and found that John Godfrey had extracted the loads from a revolver kept behind the bar, and said, "That — of a — has took the loads out of this gun. He does it every time I leave the house. He's afraid I'll kill somebody. You mark my word, G— d— him, I'll kill that boy some time yet. He is a white boy just like his grandfather before him."

He also testified that Frank Godfrey's reputation is bad in the community in which he lives and said his information came from everybody in the immediate neighborhood.

Morton Frick, of Pleasant township, was called, but no new facts were brought out, as he was carried practically over the same grounds as the others relative to the saloon. He testified that the reputation of John Godfrey is good.

GODFREY, SR., WAS DRUNK.

Pat Strack was called Monday afternoon and asked whether or not he told Henry Neireiter on the night of the murder that Frank Godfrey had killed his father and said he was excited and did not know just what he did say that night.

Neireiter was put on the stand and said that on the morning of the killing Pat Strack called him out of bed and said: "Frank has killed Uncle John."

Judge Erwin ruled that the testimony was not competent because Strack was not present at the time of the shooting and the evidence would not bind the state.

The witness said he met the elder Godfrey at Gebhart's saloon and took a drink with him and then went to the Godfrey saloon, where they met John Godfrey. His father said: "Well, here you are again, g—d— you; everything's gone to h—ll." John replied: "That's right, pa, you're drunk again," to which the father replied, "You are g—d— right. I expect to stay drunk for two weeks."

He said John Godfrey, sr., was drunk at the time and afterward drank two drinks of whisky in the course of a dice game in which the two engaged. It was shown by the witness that the door through which Frank Godfrey passed the night of the shooting and through which he claims to have seen the shooting catches on the floor and would not open wide unless pushed back with a great deal of force.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

He also said that he stood Saturday in front of the bar and that he could touch the ceiling with the point of a revolver that he held in his hand. Further he said that the hole is in direct line with the cash register on the back bar and that the register could not be seen from the front with the door swung back to the point at which it catches on the floor. He said further he could not see a man standing under the hole.

By changing the positions of two men who were used to demonstrate the presumption that Frank Godfrey could not have seen the shooting, one moving within one foot of the west wall and the other stepping back from the front of the bar, they could have been seen. He was next examined as to the location of the nail upon which Frank Godfrey claims that his coat caught at the time the revolver was exposed and said it was two inches under the bar. Another nail that was driven into the bar was described as being in such a position that it could not have caught the clothing of anyone passing it.

GOOD CHARACTER ADMITTED.

The state of Indiana, through Judge Hench, who is conducting the prosecution of John Godfrey, admitted Monday afternoon that the man on trial has always borne a good reputation and for this reason Judge Erwin announced that he would limit the number of character witnesses, although E. V. Emrick, for the defense, stated that he did not want to be placed in the position of accepting any concessions from the state.

This action took place after Peter Collins, formerly a member of the local police force, had testified as to the good standing of the man the state is trying to convict. Louis Gebhart was called late Monday afternoon and stated he had known John Godfrey from childhood and that he had always been a good boy. He then entered into a description of the interior of the saloon formerly kept by the Senior Godfrey and said that from the position Frank Godfrey says his brother occupied at the time Frank's coat was pulled aside and the revolver exposed it was a physical impossibility for John to have seen the hip pocket in which the weapon is said to have been carried.

John Schmidt testified to practically the same facts and was followed by Elgie Smith, who introduced something new by saying he saw a spot on the door through which Frank Godfrey is supposed to have passed the night of the killing that looked to him very much like blood. He said that a day or two after the shooting he, with a party of men, was in the saloon and that somebody punched at the bullet hole above the bar with a poker.

This evidence is for the purpose of proving that there was another revolver in play aside from the one Frank Godfrey claims to have had in his hip pocket and that all of the shots fired were not from that one.

IS A MODEL PRISONER.

The prisoner has been a model in his conduct since his confinement in the county jail and for that reason has spent most of the time in caring for the sick and insane patients consigned to the hospital ward. He was well dressed, his hair neatly combed and his demeanor very quiet in the court room during the proceedings.

He manifested a quiet interest in all that went on about him and spent a great part of the day looking over the list of names drawn on the special venire. His confinement in the county jail has not apparently affected him and there is an entire absence of the pallor that usually marks prisoners after a term in prison.

He bears little resemblance to his tribe, due probably to the fact that his mother was a Miss Hartman. He had secured a fair education at the time of his arrest and spent most of the time in jail improving his mind by reading and application to his books. He also has a talent for drawing, and a number of pictures made by him adorn the walls at the jail.

THE CRIME CHARGED.

Godfrey is on trial for the killing of his father, John Godfrey, in their saloon on the Indian reservation a short distance southwest of Fort Wayne, on the night of March 11 last. There had been a quarrel between the elder Godfrey and his two sons, John, aged 23, and Frank, aged 15. The younger brother, who will be the principal witness in the case, says that hearing his father and his brother quarreling, he procured a revolver and placed it in his pocket to prevent others securing it and then entered the saloon. Going behind the bar his coat caught upon a point of the furniture, revealing the revolver in his pocket, and he asserts that his elder brother at once took the weapon away from him. The younger boy darted out of the saloon, but heard a shot and as he turned to re-enter saw John come out and run away. In the saloon the father was found seated upon a chair, with a bullet hole in the chin. John ran to the poor farm near by, told the attendants he had killed his father and wanted to give himself up. He was soon taken into custody by the officers and has since been in jail.

It is understood that Godfrey's plea will be a combination of accident and self-defense, claiming his father attacked him in the saloon while he had the revolver in his hand, and that the pistol was accidentally discharged during the scuffle.

COMES FROM FAMOUS STOCK.

John Godfrey, the defendant in this case, is a lineal descendant of French nobility and the early chiefs of the Miami Indians, and carries in his veins distinguished blood. His great grandfathers were De Richardville, the civil chief, and Godfroi, the war chief of the Miamis. The earliest De Richardville who figured in the pioneer history of this section was an officer in the French service in Canada who came to Ke-ki-onga at an early day, and married Tah-cum-wah, a sister of Little Turtle, the distinguished chieftain who led the Indians in their campaigns against Harmer, St. Clair and Wayne. Their son, John B. de Richardville, was born here in 1761 and became civil chief of the Miamis. Francois Godefroi was the son of a Frenchman and a Miami woman, and succeeded Little Turtle as chief in 1812. He married an Indian girl and they lived near the present site of Peru, where their son, James R. Godfrey, was born in 1810. The latter came to Fort Wayne in 1844 and married Mon-to-so-qua, daughter of La Blonde and granddaughter of John B. Richardville. They were the parents of John Godfrey, who was killed in March last, and the young man now on trial for the murder of his father is their grandson.

OTHER INDIAN MURDERS.

The present instance is not the first case in which Indians about Fort Wayne have taken the lives of their fellows. As early as 1820 a Shawnee Indian was stabbed in the back by a Miami near the present site of the old Berry Street M. E. church.

In 1830 Newelingua, or Big-Leg, killed a half-breed woman in this city. He claimed the woman was his slave and accused her of stealing. She fled from their home southwest of the city, taking refuge in the home of a white family in Fort Wayne. Big-Leg came upon her while she was washing and plunged a knife into her body. He was arrested and convicted before Judge Charles H. Test and Associate Judge W. N. Hood, and was sentenced to be hanged, but was afterward pardoned and removed to Kansas in 1848.

LETTER TO MR. B. LEHMAN,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir: Clothing is just like paint. It fits or it don't; it wears or it don't; turns weather and water or not; and goes out of fashion.

What do we wear clothes for? Did you ever think of it? Different persons have different reasons, no doubt, but one paints Devoe for beauty, to be in the fashion, and keep-out water.

Fashion says paint; we all paint. There is beauty in paint; we paint a good deal for that. And buildings are costly and fashionable; put-on a water proof two or three coats of paint, and your buildings last as long as you keep them dry. It costs nothing to paint; it costs your buildings not to.

Devoe is the paint that lasts; disappointing paints are the paints that cost.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
New York and Chicago.

P. S.—Heinrich & Fuelling sell our paint.

WINTER PRICES ON WALL PAPER.

Would you buy now if price was made low enough? Call and see what we will do for you.

KEIL & KEIL,
d-14-18 w-1t 926 Calhoun St.

At the meeting of Concordia cemetery association Monday evening the treasurer reported that the sum of $1,000 remained in the treasury and it was decided to expend a part of this sum in building an iron fence along the east side of the cemetery and erecting a bell, to be tolled at funerals. The following directors were elected: Henry Dicke, St. Paul's church; D. Brandt, Zion's church; G. Dresler, Emanuel church; Henry Wellman, Emmaus church; Fred Brinkroegger, Trinity church; Herman Henecik, Concordia church.

Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 19, 1905

Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.

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LESSON TEXT.—John 5:1-15; Memory verses, 5, 9. Read the entire chapter.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"A great multitude followed Him, because they saw His miracles." John 6:2.

TIME.—The spring of A. D. 23; two or three months after last lesson.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

A REMINDER.—Once more let us request that you keep in mind John 20:31, as you study and teach this lesson.

The Lesson Outline.

THEME.—Doing Good on the Sabbath Day.

I.—The Needy Multitude, vs. 1-4.

II.—The Impotent Man Healed, vs. 5-9, 14.
(1) A Desperate Case, v. 5.
(2) Jesus Saw Him, v. 6.
(3) Jesus' Question, v. 6.
(4) The Reply of Dawning Faith, v. 7.
(5) The Healing, vs. 8, 9.
(6) Confessing Jesus, vs. 11-15.
(7) The Cleansing from Sin, v. 14.

III.—Jesus' Critics, vs. 10-13, 15.

Comparing Scripture with Scripture.

I. The Needy Multitude, vs. 1-4.—Jesus had gone again to Jerusalem to attend the feast, and, as usual, the place of greatest need was the place where He was to be found. At this pool of Bethesda there was a great multitude of impotent folk, the blind, halt and withered, gathered. The one man healed so occupies our thought that we forget the multitudes that were not so blessed. Surely it was not because of lack of power or willingness on Jesus' part to heal, but because the necessary faith was lacking. What a sad proportion—one out of a multitude, when all might have been healed. And this proportion continues to-day.

II. The Impotent Man Healed. (1) A Desperate Case, v. 5.—A chronic case of 38 years' standing. No physician would undertake to cure such a case, but Jesus delights to have the worst cases come to Him. There is nothing too hard for Him.—Gen. 18:14; Jer. 32:17, 27; Heb. 7:25.

(2) Jesus Saw Him, v. 6.—There was something in this man which attracted Jesus above all the others. It was the possibilities of a faith that could claim healing. As Jesus looks upon us what is it that He sees. Is He unable to "commit Himself" with all His blessings unto us, because of what He sees in us of unbelief and self-will?—John 2:24, 25.

(3) Jesus' Question, v. 6.—"Wilt thou be made whole?" A question which He is asking every soul, and He is being turned away with the answer: "Not now." Like Felix's remark to Paul, people are saying: 'Go thy way this time; when I have a more convenient season, I will call for thee." Souls impotent because of sin are refusing to be healed. They love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil.—John 3:19.

(4) The Reply of Dawning Faith, v. 7.—His reply implies his longing to be healed and his vague hope that Jesus will help him into the pool. This little faith Jesus honors, and does better for him than he could ask or think.—Eph. 3:20.

(5.) The Healing, vs. 8, 9.—Jesus' command: "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk," met with prompt obedience. Though he had not walked for 38 years, still at Jesus' word he attempts it, and "immediately" he was made whole, and took up his bed and walked.

(6) Confessing Jesus, v. 11, 15.—This man's going carrying his couch on the Sabbath day aroused the opposition of the Jews, and got him into trouble. The one who obeys Jesus must expect such experiences (2 Tim. 3:12). But he was prompt in confessing Jesus and was confident that He who could heal Him had authority over the Sabbath day. And after his second interview with Jesus and he had learned who it was who had restored him to health he was eager to tell about Him. What an example for us. When we come to know Jesus as the one who has blessed us, how eager we ought to be to confess Him (Rom. 10:10; Matt. 10:32, 33).

(7) The Cleansing from Sin, v. 14.—But a greater service than the healing was the cleansing from sin. Jesus' work is never complete until there is repentance and cleansing from sin. It may be implied from Jesus' words that this man's condition had been the direct result of sin. Compare the probable similar condition in the case of the palsied man in Matt. 9:2-7. In this latter case the forgiveness of sin preceded the healing. Note in the miracles of healing how often Jesus forgave sin and urged its forsaking.

III. Jesus' Critics, vs. 10-13, 15.—It was the Sabbath day. A good day for a good deed. But a man restored to health, and made a useful member of society, was overshadowed in the minds of the carping critics by the question of Sabbath day law and observance. They cared more for the outward observance than they did for the man for whom the Sabbath was made. In striving for the letter they had killed the spirit.—2 Cor. 3:6. Here was the beginning of a controversy which continued all through Jesus' ministry. Note Jesus' arguments on various occasions: Mark 2:27, 28; Matt. 12:12; Luke 13:16. How few Christians follow the ideals laid down by Jesus in regard to the day of rest.

The Golden Text.

"And a great multitude followed Him, because they saw His miracles." There are many motives which prompt people to follow Jesus. Some follow from idle curiosity. Some are after the loaves and the fishes. Some are drawn by the social advantages afforded by the church. Some follow because they like to wear the livery of the Christian. And some follow Jesus because He saves from sin and helps in every time of need. What is your motive? Why are you a church member? A great multitude of people are following Jesus to-day. But how many are true followers?

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Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.
This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

The Weekly Sentinel.

E. A. K. HACKETT...Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION In Advance.....$1.00 At End of Year....$1.50

WEDNESDAY. FEB. 15, 1905.

Quarrels of the Sullivan-Hearst sort can be better and more becomingly fought out just around the alley corner than in the hall of representatives.

The federal grand jury in Oregon answered Senator Mitchell's "burn-this" letter by indicting him for part in a conspiracy to rape the government of about $3,000,000 worth of land. The answer was at least prompt, if not satisfactory.

The United States senate has almost reached the point of being "mad" at the president and Secretary of State Hay over the arbitration treaties. The senate is peculiarly sensitive to any infringement of its constitutional prerogatives by the executive branch of the government, and that the president must recede from his position cannot be better evidenced than by the almost unanimous vote by which the senate took its determined action on the treaties Saturday.

The water problem presents a situation that can neither be dodged nor temporized with. It must be solved some way and upon the city council rests responsibility for finding that solution. Tonight's meeting of the city council ought not to go to the point of adjournment without bringing forth some practicable proposal for meeting the desperate condition in which the city has been placed. The only question that can possibly come uppermost is the public welfare and there can always be found the way to serve that.

The national house of representatives has not in recent years afforded an incident more to be regretted than the unmanly controversy that took place Monday between Congressman Hearst, of New York, and Congressman Sullivan, of Massachusetts. It was a controvery that from the outset to the close the country has no interest in beyond that of mere curiosity—the sort of interest that a dog-fight in an alley enlists. It was a personal quarrel between two members—both democrats—and it presented all the elements and phases of a quarrel of that kind. A more unedifying spectacle has never been seen in the house of representatives than the Sullivan-Hearst row and it will be long remembered as an indecent and disgraceful episode. There is no occasion for wonderment that self-respecting members of the house implored the speaker not to permit the quarrel to be continued.

The "square deal" is a favorite doctrine with President Roosevelt and that is the doctrine he would apply to the solution of the race problem, which he made the text of his notable Lincoln-day address in New York. Obviously that eventually will solve the grave difficulties that the race issue presents to the country. But there must be patience. The war of the rebellion suddenly thrust the race problem upon the nation, but it had been for centuries growing and gathering difficulties that were given in a vast and perplexing mass to the people, and especially the people of the south. The tolerant spirit and the plain philosophy with which the president addressed himself to his discussion will have a good effect in the south and do much to remove the rancor that has been growing against him during the past year or two. While the race question more intimately and gravely concerns the people of the south, it is, as the president says, a question in which all the people must have a part in solving and the people of the north have their distinct and prescribed duties in it no less than the southern people. Considered from all view points the president's address should make a good impression throughout the country.

WILL RANK AS BIG STATE.

If the joint statehood bill that has passed the senate and is now ready for consideration by the house becomes law the new state of Oklahoma will be a royal domain and it will more than measure up with many states when they originally were admitted, even if one accepts the doctrine that the percentage of population of new states must increase in harmony with the increase of population in the whole country. More, even, than that will be the fact, for Oklahoma will exceed in population many of the states admitted long ago and will surpass some of them that were of the original thirteen.

Taken together, Oklahoma and Indian territory will make a state substantially the size of Kansas. This is smaller than most of the states west of the Missouri, but the new commonwealth will come into the Union with a much larger population relatively and with much more definite resources than almost any other state has had within the last two or three generations.

According to the federal census of 1900 Oklahoma had a population of 398,331, and Indian territory 392,060, making a total census population for the new state of approximately 800,000. There is no doubt at all that the population of the new state at the present time is over a million. Even on the basis of the last census the new state will have four representatives in congress, which fully meets the measure of population anticipated by the founders of the republic.

The best feature, from a population standpoint, of the new state is that it is not only largely and, in fact, overwhelmingly American, but that it is a distinctly growing community and can be depended upon to increase rapidly as the years go by.

The new state, of course, will have two representatives in the United States senate, but it will be fully entitled to them, because it will begin with a population larger than that of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington or Oregon.

Even according to the last census it has these sixteen states to follow it in the sisterhood, measured from a population basis, and the chances are, all things considered, that the state of Oklahoma will before long be close to the middle line of the republic.

A LAW THAT WILL WORK WELL.

All that remains to make the anti-license remonstrance measure the law of the state is Governor Hanly's signature and that formality will be disposed of in good time. The Moore bill which was passed by the Indiana house Friday afternoon is practically the governor's own measure, or, at all events, it follows closely the recommendation he made in his first message.

We look for salutary results from this new law by which any community has the power to determine whether it will have saloons or not. In its effect it will operate very much as a local option measure when the principal of its provisions is invoked, and by another it will enable the people of any community to determine the character of the men who shall be permitted to engage in the liquor traffic among them. It will especially prove efficacious in the smaller towns and at the rural crossroads, where generally the saloons are of a sort to present the liquor traffic in its worst aspects. Once a community has decided by remonstrance against the traffic in general they are freed from all anxiety as to saloons for a period of two years. There will be no gradual wearing down of the patience and determination of anti-saloon people by repeated application for license and just as oft repeated necessity for remonstrance until in sheer fatigue and discouragement the effort to keep a community free of saloons is abandoned and the issue is allowed to go by the board.

After this new law has been in operation sufficient length of time to permit good understanding of its scope and communities have become used to it, there will be a general approval of the measure, though as Hoch says there was not nonsense or sentiment in his many marriages; that they were to him business propositions altogether. He would wed a widow, get her money and abandon her for other ventures of the same sort. To the female sex he paid the tribute of saying that flattery was a weapon against which few women were proof and that it was the means by which he snared his victims. Now let the multitudinous Mrs. Hoch get at him.

TRY THE SENTINEL WANT ADS.

HAVE BEEN WEDDED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Laurents Observe Silver Anniversary of Marriage.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Laurents, of 1329 East Wayne street, entertained a number of their intimate friends in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day. Their home, which is one of the prettiest and most imposing in that vicinity, has been handsomely decorated for the occasion, the living room in red, the library in white and the dining room in pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurents received at the door, and dinner was served at 7 o'clock by Mrs. Bendure and Mrs. Richards, assisted by the Misses Clara Juillard, Nellie Liggett, Blanche Young, Clara Bendure, Camilla Harrod and Irene Comparet. For the entertainment of the guests after dinner a program of games and music had been arranged which added to the excellent reputation for hospitality this jolly couple already enjoys. The out-of-town guests are Miss Juillard, of Stryker, and Charles Laurents, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurents were married at Stryker, O., Feb. 14, 1880. Rev. L. Auger, pastor of the Baptist church, performing the ceremony. Mrs. Laurents is the daughter of well known and highly respected residents of that town and her maiden name was Miss Ella Juillard. After a residence of four years at Stryker they moved to Edgerton, where they resided three years. They came to Fort Wayne eighteen years ago and with their five children are now comfortably domiciled at 1329 East Wayne street. The children are Mrs. H. L. Kimmell, Charles, Guy, Ethel and Arthur Laurents.

Since his arrival in Fort Wayne Mr. Laurents has been actively engaged in supplying the local dealers with dressed meats. His business keeps him in the country much of the time and he is personally acquainted with all or nearly all of the farmers and stock raisers in Allen and adjoining counties and they entertain a high regard for him.

THE MARKETS

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Firm cables, light receipts and extreme cold weather caused active covering by shorts in the wheat pit today, resulting in a strong market. Offerings were very light and prices were easily forced upward; May making an advance of a cent from the opening price. At the start May was up ⅛ to ⅜c, at $1.17 to $1.17¼, while July was a shade lower to a shade higher, at $1.01⅛ to $1.01¼. On a good demand May sold up to $1.18, easing off later to $1.17⅝. July rallied to $1.01¾. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 538 cars, against 261 cars last week and 349 cars a year ago.

The demand for May continued brisk throughout the entire session, buyers being influenced somewhat by the strength of cash wheat at all grain centers. The market closed strong, with May up ⅛c at $1.18¼. After selling up to $1.03 July closed at $1.01¾@1.01⅜, a net gain of ⅝c.

Sentiment in the corn pit was quite bullish. Commission houses and local bulls were active bidders, but offerings were not large. The light movement of the past few days was the principal influence. May opened ⅛@¼c higher, at 46¼c to 46⅜c, and sold up to 46½c. Local receipts were 295 cars, with none of contract grade.

As the session progressed the market gained in strength, May advancing to 47⅛c. The close was at the highest point of the day, with May up 1⅛c.

In sympathy with the other grains the oats market was firm. May opened a shade to ⅛@¼c higher, at 30⅝c to 31c, and sold at 31⅛c. Local receipts were 167 cars.

Trading in provisions was of very light volume, barely sufficient to establish quotations. The market was steady as a result of light receipts of live hogs. May pork and ribs were each off a shade at $12.87½ and $6.87½, respectively. Lard was unchanged, at $6.95.

The Close.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—May, $1.18; July, $1.01¾@1.01⅞; Sept., 93⅜c.

Corn—Feb., 44⅜c; May, 47¼c; July, 47⅜c; Sept., 48c.

Oats—Feb., 30⅝c; May, 31⅛@31¼c; July, 31⅛c; Sept., 29¼c.

Pork—Feb., $12.70; May, $12.90; July, $13.00.

Lard—Feb., $6.77½; May, $6.97½; July, $7.07½@7.10; Sept., 7.20.

Ribs—Feb., $6.70; May, $6.90; July, $7.02½.

Rye—Feb., 75c; May, 78c.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.25; S. W., $1.17½; Feb., $1.17½; May, $1.21.

Timothy—Feb., $2.85; March, $2.87½; April, $2.87½.

Clover—Feb., $12.60.

Barley—Cash, 39@48c.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Butter—Market firm; creameries, 19@31½c; dairies, 23@28c.

Eggs—Market firm, 18@29½c.

Cheese—Market firm; daisies, 11½@12; twins, 11@11½c; young Americas, 11¾@12c.

Poultry—Live, market firm; turkeys, 14c; chickens, 12@13c; springs, 12@13c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.80@6.10; poor to medium, $4@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows, $1.25@4.25; heifers, $2.10@5; canners, $1.35@2.65; bulls, $2@4; calves, $3@7.50.

Couple Celebrate Silver Wedding Anniversary.

MR. AND MRS. ALEX. LAURENTS.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; tomorrow, 25,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $4.80@5.05; good to choice heavy, $5@5.10; rough heavy, $4.75@4.90; light, $4.75@4.97½; bulk of sales, $4.85@5.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; sheep and lambs, market steady; good to choice wethers, $5.60@6; fair to choice mixed, $4.60@5.40; western sheep, $4.60@6; native lambs, $5.90@8; western lambs, $5.75@8.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Hogs—Market active; butchers, $5.35@5.40; common, $4.25@5.10.

Cattle—Market strong; fair to good shippers, $4.25@5; common, $2@2.65.

Sheep—Market strong, $3@5.40.

Lambs—Market steady, $5@7.80.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 14.—Butter—Market strong; receipts, 6,709 packages; street price, extra creamery, 29@32½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 25@32c; do held, common to extra, 23@30c; state dairy, common to extra, 21@29c; renovated, common to extra, 17@25c; western factory, common to extra, 18@25c; western imitation creamery, common to choice, 22@28c.

Cheese—Market firm; receipts, 1,340 packages; state full cream, small colored and white fancy, 13c; do fair to good, 11@11½c; do poor, 9½@10c; do large colored and white fancy, 12¾c; do fine, 12@12½c; do late made, colored and white choice, 11¾@12¼c; do fair to good, 10@10½c; do poor, 9@9¾c; skims, full to light, 4@10¼c.

Eggs—Market firm; receipts, 4,823 packages; state, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white, 36@37c; do choice, 34@35c; do mixed extra, 34c; western firsts, 32c; do seconds, 30@31c; southerns, 26@32c; refrigerators, 23@28c.

FORT WAYNE MARKETS.

The Barr Street Market.

Wheat—$1.14 bu.
Corn—45@48c bu.
Oats—30@32c bu.
Rye—75c bu.
Barley—40@45c bu.
Butter—20@24c lb.
Eggs—28c doz.
Lard—8@9c lb.
Turnips—23@30c bu.
Potatoes—43@56c bu.
Apples—50@75c bu.
Apple Butter—40@50c gal.
Onions—60@70c bu.
Cabbage—33@40c doz.
Dressed Beef—5@6c lb.
Dressed Hogs—$5.60@5.75.
Turkeys—15c lb.
Dressed Turkeys—18@20c lb.
Chickens—9½@11c lb.
Live Ducks—25@35c.
Wool (Unwashed)—25c lb.
Wool (Washed)—28c lb.
Honey—13c lb.

Grain, Hides and Wool.

Quotations of S. Bash & Co.—Wheat, $1.14 bu; oats, 30c bu; rye, 75c bu; barley, 40@50c bu; clover-seed, $6.50@7 bu; timothy, $1@1.25 bu; potatoes, 40c bu; green hides, 8½c lb; salted hides, 9½@10c lb; green calf hides, 11c lb; salted calf hides, 12½c lb; green steer hides, 9c lb, cured steer hides, 10c lb.

Mill Quotations.

Quotations of Mayflower Mills—winter wheat patents, $6.00@6.40; Winter wheat, straight, $5.60@6.00; spring wheat patents, $6.00@6.40; rye, flour, $4.20@4.40 bbl; graham flour, $4.40@4.80 bbl.; pumpernickle, $4.00@4.40 bbl.; bran, $18.00 per ton; shorts, $18.00 ton; middlings, $20.00 ton; corn meal (fine), $1.35@1.50 cwt; cracked meal (fine), $1.35@1.50 cwt; corn meal (coarse), $1.35@1.50 cwt; cracked corn, $1.35@1.50; chop eed, $23.00 ton; screenings, No. 1, 65@70c bu; No. 2, 60@65c bu; corn, 47c bu; oats, 30@34c bu; rye, 65c bu; flaxseed, $1.20 bu; wheat, $1.14 bu; buckwheat flour, $2.75.

Commission Merchants.

Quotations of Howenstein & Crouse, 607 Barr—Chickens, 10@11; dressed, 12@13c lb; ducks, 8c lb; turkeys, 15c lb; geese, 9c lb; country butter, 22@24c lb; creamery, 24@25c lb; packing butter, 18c lb; eggs, 27c doz; onions, 70c bu; apples, 30c bu; potatoes, 35@40c bu.

Live and Dressed Stock.

Quotations of Bash Packing Co.—Hogs, on foot, $4.75; sheep, on foot, $3.00; lambs, on foot, $4.50; calves, on foot, $4.75@5.50; grass fed steers, on foot, $3.00@3.50; corn fed steers, $4.00@4.50; beef cows, on foot, $2.50; lard, 7½c lb.

The Hay Market.

New Timothy—$10.
Mixed—$8@9.
Clover—$6@7.
Straw—$4@5.

TRUSTEE IS ELECTED.

First creditors' meeting in the petition of Sylvester Van Wagner, of Steuben county, was held in bankruptcy court Monday; Alphonso C. Wood, of Angola, was elected trustee. Judge F. M. Powers, of Angola, was in the city representing creditors of the bankrupt.

When chilled to the bone use Painkiller (PERRY DAVIS'.) Stops Colds & Pneumonia

FIRE GUTS OLD CHICAGO HOTEL

Guests of the Brevoort Are Forced Into the Cold by Flames.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Fire partly destroyed the Brevoort house, 143-145 Madison street, early today, causing a loss of $100,000 to the building and hotel furnishings and forcing 150 guests to make a hurried departure. Three firemen were injured, one severely, before the flames, which burned for nearly an hour, burst through the roof of the building, after it was thought they had been extinguished. None of the guests were hurt. The fire, which started from crossed electric light wires, at 2:30 o'clock, was discovered by a bell boy, who was almost overcome by smoke in arousing guests and employes of the hotel. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had eaten their way through the third floor and had made considerable progress upward through the walls. The smoke, which was dense, hampered the firemen in their work, while the guests were scampering by every avenue of escape to reach a place of safety, and the hotel employes were busy in arousing them. While fighting the flames in the hotel bar room three firemen were injured, one seriously by the collapse of the ceiling. The fire was mostly confined to the rear of the building, which was gutted from the basement to the roof. The hotel, which is eight stories high, is owned by the Hannah & Hogg company, and is one of the oldest in the city. Nearly all the guests were from western states. Many of them escaped from the place by a rear fire escape.

WRECK VICTIMS TAKEN FROM SNOW

Injured Ones on Lake Erie & Western Road Suffered While Snowbound.

Peru, Ind., Feb. 14.—Details of the collision between a freight train and an extra work train on the Lake Erie and Western railroad between Argos and Plymouth were obtainable today when the relief train reached the scene after battling with snow drifts all night. The relief force found the engines telescoped and sixteen persons more or less injured in the box cars of the freight train, suffering intensely with the cold. All will recover. The more seriously injured are Fred Stutesman, engineer, leg broken; Charles McKinzey, fireman, internal injuries; George Walker, brakeman, arm broken; Jesse Bell, brakeman, back sprained; William Hassett, brakeman, head and back injured. All live here.

When the relief train arrived the men were being cared for by physicians who had driven through the snow from Argos.

While Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Stetson, of Decatur, were returning Sunday from a drive in the country, their six-months-old daughter died in its mother's arms. It was apparently in the best of health when the parents started for home, and a physician who was called gave it as his opinion that death had been due to cramps.

Mrs. Sarah York, an aged woman at Decatur, dropped dead from heart disease Monday afternoon while returning home from a shopping expedition. Death was due to heart disease. Realizing that the attack was coming upon her, Mrs. York made an attempt to reach the residence of Dr. Thomas, but expired as she was assisted inside the door.

WINTER PRICES ON WALL PAPER.

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KEIL & KEIL,
d-14-18 w-1t 926 Calhoun St.

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IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLTAING OF BUILDING CALL AND WE WILL GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE.

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES

American Field Fence

H. PFEIFFER & SON,
109 EAST COLUMBIA STREET

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING

(Continued from Page One.)

permitting foreign companies to submit to the auditor of state municipal and county bonds of other states as part of their assets, was defeated. The vote was 53 to 35.

GEAKE'S BILL KILLED.

Representative Sayre opened a fight on Geake's bill, providing for three additional deputy factory inspectors, and one clerk for the factory inspectors' office. The bill was killed.

Some opposition was centered on Mr. Darby's bill to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons. The bill was passed.

Mr. Sweeney, of Crawford and Perry, introduced another bill to fix the compensation of county auditors for keeping the books of the county council. Early in the session he introduced a similar bill which was killed last week. His new bill varies somewhat, however. Instead of fixing the maximum amount to be paid for this service at $200 the bill provides that in counties with a population of 60,000 the maximum compensation shall be $600; in counties of between 20,000 and 70,000 population it shall be $400 and in counties of under 20,000 population it shall be $200.

The house took a recess.

IN THE SENATE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—Fifteen bills were reported from committees in the senate today immediately after the opening prayer.

Several house bills of more than ordinary interest were favorably reported by senate committees, including the Keyes bill to establish a state laboratory of hygiene; the Bosson bill for the registration of trained nurses and the Rurick bill to exempt the property of Greek letter college fraternities from taxation.

The senate committee on public health reported on the Moore (of Putnam) bill to establish a state board of osteopathy.

The committee recommended that the Lyons amendment, inserting a new bill, be stricken out; that all of the original bills after the enacting clause be stricken out and that a new bill be inserted.

The new bill would add an osteopathic member to the state board of medical examination and registration, but would not otherwise change the present law.

The Wickwire bill for an inheritance and legacy tax passed the senate today. The vote was 28 to 16. The bill provides only for a tax on collateral and not on direct legacies.

The senate passed a bill introduced by Senator Kittinger requiring the establishment of firemen's pension funds in cities of more than 30,000 and making the establishment optional with councils in cities of less population.

FORT WAYNE BILL PASSES.

Fort Wayne school board matters consumed a great deal of time on discussion of Senator Ulrey's bill to increase the school board of Fort Wayne from three to five members, and to make one of the five a woman. The bill passed by a vote of 31 to 10.

Senator Will Wood's bill, prohibiting the use of loose leaf systems by county officials, was passed with no vote against it, after an amendment had been made so that the law will not apply to those officials who have already installed these systems.

Senate bill No. 123, introduced by Senator Wood, of Jackson, raises the age of consent from 14 to 16 years, except in cases where the male implicated is less than 18 years of age. The bill passed by a vote of 38 to 4.

The senate took a recess.

DEFEAT WAGE BILL.

The bill for payment of wages weekly, introduced by Senator Koehne at the request of the Federation of Labor, was the special order in the senate this afternoon on third reading.

Senator Kimbrough denounced the bill as class legislation. Senator Roemler spoke for the bill and said it had been agreed to by several of the largest employers of the state.

Senator Kittinger called the bill an effort to place a guardianship over laboring men. Senators Barcus and Parks also spoke against it.

The bill was defeated by a vote of 18 to 25.

SENATE PASSES RAILWAY BILL.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—Without a dissenting vote the Newhouse railroad commission bill, amended by the special committee to conform to the views of both the senate and railroads and shippers, was passed yesterday. Forty-two senators voted for the measure. Eight members were not present at the roll call.

While no votes were recorded in opposition, the following senators took occasion to express their dissatisfaction with the bill: Bell, Slack, Parks, Milburn and Moore, of Putnam.

Senator Slack says the bill does not invest sufficient powers in the commissioners. State commissions at the best are expensive and unpractical. The real solution he thought would be found in creating a national commission with universal powers.

Senators Milburn and Bell voted "yea" under protest. Both wanted a railroad committee, they said, but feared the present measure would prove ineffectual.

The bill prohibits railroads from granting rebates or making discrimination of any kind and shippers are prohibited from requesting rebates. Penalties for violation are imposed. The commissioners are denied the right to accept free transportation from the railroads. The bill was the substitute measure drafted by the special committee composed of shippers and representatives of railroads. It took the place of the bill introduced by Senator Newhouse, but assumed the name of the Newhouse railroad commission bill.

MOORE BILL HAS PASSED HOUSE

Drastic Amendment to Nicholson Law Goes Through Without Amendment; Is Ready for Governor

HANLY WILL VETO ALL THE RELIEF BILL

Indianapolis, Feb. 10.—The house this afternoon passed the Moore liquor bill by a vote of 64 to 32. There was little debate. No amendments were made and the bill will now go to the governor for his signature.

The Moore bill, which has now passed both branches of the legislature, provides that when a majority of the voters of a ward or township sign a remonstrance it shall operate for two years, if against an individual license, or for the same period against all applicants if the remonstrance is worded to include all applicants.

Governor Hanly has been in favor of the measure and will sign it.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Indianapolis, Feb. 11.—It was reported today that there was some doubt that Governor Hanly would sign the Moore temperance bill, the passage of which through the house brought the measure up to the executive. The rumor was based on the fact that the governor had delayed more than twenty-four hours to sign the measure.

It is explained this afternoon that the governor's illness alone had prevented prompt action on this measure, which is recognized as one of his own suggestion. He will be at his desk Monday and it is promised that the new temperance law will then be signed promptly.

WILL VETO RELIEF BILLS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 10.—If the reports about the intentions of Governor Hanly are true the public officers of northern Indiana that have lost money in the last two years in bank failures are doomed to sore disappointment. A score of bills for the relief of these officers are in the general assembly. Several have passed the house and two or three have passed the senate. It is said that the total of money named for relief in these bills is about $100,000.

Governor Hanly, it is reported, will veto every one of these bills.

WEDNESDAY.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.—In the senate today Senator Ulrey, of Allen county, presented a bill changing the time of electing municipal officers in Fort Wayne from the first Tuesday in May to the first Tuesday of November of the same year. The bill was referred to the committee on cities and towns.

The bill to place the names of congressional candidates on the state instead of the county ballots hereafter was favorably reported in the senate today. The bill is primarily designed to aid Congressman-elect Gilbert, of the Twelfth district. Senator Ulrey will strongly oppose the measure.

IN THE SENATE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.—The Rev. Albert Hurlstone, of the Roberts Park M. E. church of this city, delivered the opening prayer in the senate today.

A favorable report was made by the senate committee on organization of courts on Senator Talcott's bill defining delinquency in children and providing for the punishment of adults aiding or abetting children in the committing of acts of delinquency. The report was concurred in.

Bills were then taken up on third reading and some new bills were introduced as follows:

S. B. 277, Bell. Legalizing annexation of territory to the city of East Chicago. Emergency. Judiciary B.

S. B. 278, Bell. Concerning the improvement of streets, alleys, sidewalks, sewers, viaducts, tunnels, aqueducts of all cities having a population less than 35,999. Emergency. Cities and towns.

S. B. 279, Hood, of Jackson. Requiring all railroad companies to equip locomotive engines with automatic bell ringers after July 1, 1905. Railroads.

S. B. 280, Ulrey. Changing the time of electing city officers in Fort Wayne from the First Tuesday in May to the First Tuesday of November of the same year. Emergency. Cities and towns.

S. B. 281, Thralls. Providing for a county license fee of $1,000 for saloons and that an additional fee between $500 and $1,000 may be charged by the town or city authorities. Public morals.

PRIVATE BANKING BILL.

A majority report of the senate committee on banks favoring a bill prepared by the private bankers as a substitute for the Gainard bill, which was concurred in by the senate today, omits one section of the private bankers' bill that is regarded by those favoring state control as being an essential point of any banking bill. The section struck out was the one requiring examination of the bank by the auditor of state. Although this report was signed by all the members of the committee except Senator Cavins, yet several of the members agreed to sign it, notwithstanding this important omission, in order to get the bill on the floor of the senate.

A minority report signed by Senator Cavins and in effect providing for county instead of state supervision, was submitted and killed by the senate. The majority report was ordered printed. The report indefinitely postponing the Wood private banking bill was also concurred in by the senate.

WILL HELP GILBERT.

Despite determined democratic resistance the senate today advanced to second reading Senator Stricler's bill which would amend the election laws by a provision placing the names of candidates for congress on the state instead of county ballots.

"This bill," said Senator Ulrey, "is supported by the congressman from my district, but I am against it. I saw him just now in the corridor and told him that I was against any such an attempt to change the election law for his especial benefit."

IN THE HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8—A unanimous report in favor of the anti-cigarette bill was decided upon by the house committee on morals today. Chairman Morton obtained the consent of the last two members, Vizard and Crooke, shortly before the session opened.

These two had held out against such a report on the ground that it was not just legislation to make such a law apply to adults, but they decided to concur in the report at the last moment.

Chairman Morton said he expects the bill to pass the house by a large majority.

The committee made its report immediately after the house opened. In the house action is not taken at once when reports are submitted.

The committee on organization of courts reported for indefinite postponement of house bill No. 154, Brunaugh's bill to provide for a special divorce court in Marion county.

CREMATION BILL IN.

A majority of the committee on state medicine, health and vital statistics reported favorably on house bill No. 293, to provide for crematories for incineration of human bodies in cities of more than 59,000 population and requiring the cremation of persons who have died of smallpox, yellow fever and cholera. The minority stood for killing the bill.

Notwithstanding the veto of ex-Governor Durbin, the same committee presented a majority report for the passage of enrolled house bill No. 328 of last session. The bill provides for the establishing of a board of commissioners of optometry and to license dealers in spectacles.

Mr. Sayre, a member of the minority which recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill, said that although he had voted for the bill last session, he had come to the opinion that it should not pass, as it would increase the price of eyeglasses. The bill was defeated by a vote of 7 to 11.

FOR PURE ELECTIONS.

To disfranchise both vote buyers and vote sellers was the substance of an amendment to the bill of Representative Kean, democrat, recommended by a majority report of the committee on election.

House bill No. 214 to compel township trustees to issue teachers' licenses to girls of 17 or over who have passed the required examinations and who fulfill moral requirements, was recommended for passage by the committee on education.

Mr. Branch, of Morgan, introduced a bill to have the interurban companies erect waiting sheds.

Mr. Haymon added another bill to the already long list of liquor measures. It would make the having of liquor and a government license on the premises without a state license prima facie evidence of the violation of the state law.

Teachers who have taught school for more than four years and have a three years license will be interested in Mr. Long's bill providing for an increase in the salary of such teachers.

THURSDAY.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.—With the return of Senator Farber to the senate today after an absence of several days, the bill introduced by that senator, to repeal all laws permitting the granting of subsidies to railroads, was called up on second reading. Immediately Senator Powell moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Senator Farber denied that his bill was backed by the steam railroads and said that it represented only his own convictions on the matter.

Senator Farber spoke of the possibility of bribery in subsidy elections and said that it was possible for the interests seeking a subsidy to get a favorable result at the election. He recounted the unfortunate experience of his county with subsidies.

Senator Davis spoke for the motion to kill the bill.

Senators Wickwire and Moore, of Putnam, spoke against the principle of subsidies.

The bill was killed by a vote of 34 to 8.

EMASCULATE RAILWAY BILL.

Lawyers of the senate led by Senator Wood, of Jackson, amended the Newhouse railroad commission bill in such a manner as to do that which friends of the bill have declared would render at least a part of its operation farcial. The bill came up on second reading and was still in discussion when the senate took a recess.

In that time the senate amended the bill in several important particulars, none of the amendments, however, having so vital a bearing on the workings of the commission proposed to be created as that of Senator Wood.

The amendment changes the bill, as agreed upon by the joint committee of railroad and shippers representatives, and as recommended by the railroad committee of the senate, by striking out that section which would have made the Marion superior court the court of final appeal from decisions of the commission and inserting a provision that such an appeal shall be sent to the circuit court of any county where the complainant may reside, from which it may be appealed to the appellate court of Indiana.

Other important amendments adopted were proposed by Senator Bell. They changed the salaries of the commissioners as set out in the bill from $4,000 a year to $3,000; of the secretary from $2,500 to $2,000, and of the clerk from $1,500 to $1,200.

At the afternoon session the senate reconsidered its earlier action on the railroad commission bill and adopted an amendment providing that appeals shall lie direct from the commission to the appellate court. This amendment is not objectionable to the friends of the measure.

IN THE HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.—The Boyd bill to regulate marriages was reported in the house today. The bill has been amended to conform with the Smith bill in the senate, with the exception of the provision for a ten days advertisement of a marriage license. The southeastern Indiana insane hospital bill was referred to the ways and means committee.

The Mountz bill to restrict railroad companies from operating freight trains of more than fifty cars was handed down on second reading as a special order. The bill came out of the committee on railroads with a divided report, the majority recommending indefinite postponement.

This was adopted by 48 to 38.

The committee on judiciary recommended the passage of house bill No. 298, amended so as to make an appeal possible within sixty days; house bill 312, amended so as to require mortgages to be recorded within ten days instead of five days, as provided in the bill, house bill 317; house bill 323, creating a seal for justices of the peace and joint resolution No. 2. Engrossed senate bill No. 165 was recommended for indefinite postponement, as was house resolution No. 3, to amend the state constitution so as to prohibit the legislature from extending the terms of officers or increasing their salaries. Boyd's bill to impose a graduated tax on gifts, legacies and inheritances was reported on favorably.

House bill No. 274 received a divided report, the majority favoring passage. The bill would increase the salaries of road supervisors.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bosson, to compel railroads to leave a clearance of eighteen feet in overhead bridges over street car tracks, was reported unfavorably by the committee on railroads. The house took a recess.

NEW BILLS GO IN.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.—County commissioners want more pay. A bill was introduced in the house today by Representative Shirley, of St. Joseph county, at the request of the recently organized state association of county commissioners. The measure was drawn by a committee appointed at the meeting in this city a few months ago. Marion county commissioners would be advanced from $2,200 to $2,500 by the proposed law.

The bill provides for commissioners' salaries in the larger counties as follows:

Allen, $1,600; Tippecanoe, $800; Vigo, $1,300; Vanderburg, $2,000; Grant, $800; Delaware, $650.

FRIDAY.

Indianapolis, Feb. 10.—In the house today the Guirl temperance bill to make a remonstrance binding against the business for two years was handed down as a special order of business.

Mr. Guirl, author of the bill, immediately made a motion to postpone consideration of the measure until Thursday, Feb. 16. Despite early morning rumors that an effort would be made to amend the bill, no opposition developed and the bill was postponed without consideration. The purpose of the postponement was to give way to the Moore bill, which had passed the senate and was ready for passage in the house.

SCHOOL TAX BILL PASSES.

The committee on ways and means submitted a unanimous report for the passage of house bill No. 3, with amendments. The bill was introduced by Mr. Kean and provided for an increase in the state school tax levy from 11 to 16 cents.

However, as amended by the committee, the bill provides for an increase in the state school tax levy of three-fifths of a cent on every $100 of taxable property, the levy to create a fund to be applied to those townships which cannot maintain under the present tax levy the required term of school, and which can not pay teachers the minimum salary prescribed by law. There is a provision, however, that this money is not to be applied unless a local tax levy of 40 cents has been assessed, the maximum now being 50 cents.

Upon the motion of Mr. Scifres, of Washington, the constitutional rules of the house were suspended and the bill was passed.

The bill to exempt state fair grounds bonds from taxation was reported favorably by the same committee. The senate Newhouse bill for a southeastern hospital for the insane was reported favorably. The

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

Piles In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A.W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KING EDWARD VII OPENS PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

cession a constant stream of carriages containing peers and peeresses in their robes of state and officials in brilliant uniforms enlivened the somewhat tedious wait.

SAME AS LAST YEAR.

The royal processions were the same as last year, that of the prince and princess of Wales from Marlborough house consisting of three carriages with an escort of household cavalry preceded by a few minutes the cortege of the king and queen from Buckingham palace.

The scene in the neighborhood of Buckingham palace was particularly animated. Large crowds selected this point whence to view the pageant and when the sovereigns issued from the gates of the palace they were greeted with a great burst of enthusiasm which quickly spread the whole length of the fine new processional road leading from the site of the Victoria memorial to the horse guards parade, and accompanied the monarch and his consort throughout the route.

At the royal entrance beneath the Victoria tower of the house of lords the king was received by the high officials of state and passed in procession to the robing room. Thence, accompanied by the queen, his majesty repaired to the house of lords, preceded by the crown and other regalia, carried by their hereditary bearers and the heralds announcing the approaching of the sovereigns.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Judge O'Rourke has appointed Thomas Greer, sr., and Aaron M. Reichelderfer to succeed John Dalman and Herman W. Felts as members of the board of review.

SULLIVAN ADMITS HEARST'S CHARGES

(Continued from Page One.)

amounts for Indiana public buildings:

Bedford, $50,000; Bloomington, $50,000; Muncie, $15,000 additional; Crawfordsville, $10,000 additional; Marion, $100,000, and the following for sites: Michigan City, $12,000; Kokomo, $10,000; Greencastle, $9,000; Jeffersonville, $10,000; South Bend, $17,700.

WANTED GIRLS 18 years of age or over to learn corset making. Knowledge of running power or family machines preferred. Good wages and steady employment. Apply personally or by letter to CHICAGO CORSET CO. STATE AND CLAIM STREETS, AURORA, ILLINOIS

WANTED—A kitchen girl; will pay $5 per week; no washing. at Mrs. C. S. Bash, 1114 W. Wayne St. 11d&w

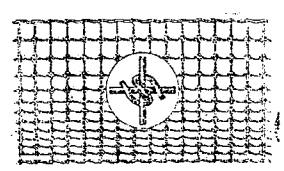
WANTED—Agents—A good paying side line; for a small investment agents can secure a sample line of high-grade "Independent," "Juco" and "Vulcan" fountain and stylographic pens. Send for catalogue and particulars. J. Ulrich & Co., 27 Thames St., New York City. 11d&w 1t

WANTED—Young men, middle-aged men and old men to take a course of Electric Treatment for the cure of Dandruff and to stop your hair from falling out. To place this new discovery within the reach of all the price is placed at 15 cents per treatment, at the large, comfortable barber shop at the Wayne hotel. 16 Barbers. 12-14w-tf

FOR SALE—Or Trade—Farm of 123 acres, on good gravel road, R. F. D. route, only ¼ mile from interurban railroad; large brick house, frame barn, other outbuildings; running water; no better stock farm in county. I will trade for city property. Also a large list of farms to sell. See me before buying. S. Freistoffer, 12 and 25 Bank blk. 12-3d&w-tf

C. C. SCHLATTER AND CO.

HARDWARE HARDWARE



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Is the Best.

It is made of the best quality of heavy galvanized coil spring steel wire and is the most durable wire fence made; a fence that is handsome in appearance, easy to handle and erect, and fits the surface of the ground without bulging or drawing the stay wires out of the perpendicular. Ample provision is made for expansion and contraction. It will successfully turn all stock without the least danger of injury to either animals or fence.

Call and examine it before you buy any other kind.

COR. COLUMBIA AND CLINTON STS.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $450,000

Business men will find this Bank well equipped to give them prompt, accurate and absolutely safe banking service, so necessary to industrial and commercial success.

New accounts are invited.

OFFICERS:

J. H. BASS, President. H. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

C. H. [illegible]ORDEN, Vice President. J. H. ORR, Assistant Cashier.

RIOTERS CLASH WITH SOLDIERS

One Hundred Killed and Wounded in a Collision Between Troops and Strikers in Warsaw.

NEW STRIKE OUTBREAK IN ST. PETERSBURG

Warsaw, Feb. 10.—Over a hundred strikers were killed or wounded by the military in the conflict which took place at the Katherin iron works at Sosnovice yesterday evening. The strikers were attempting to put out the fire in a furnace of the smelting department of the works when troops appeared and a conflict ensued. The soldiers fired three volleys and finally scattered the workmen.

STRIKE IS RENEWED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The apprehension of further trouble with the strikers was partly justified today when the whole of the workmen of the Putiloff iron works and those of the Franco-Russian works struck because the directors were unable to promise them a work day of eight hours. The men at the Putiloff works who yesterday announced their intention of trying to enforce an eight-hour day reported at 7 o'clock, worked an hour and then demanded to see the director of the works, who conferred with the men's delegates. The latter demanded eight hours, no discrimination against the promoters of the recent strike and pay for the week's strike.

The director declared he was unable to accede to the demands and thereupon 12,000 men of the Putiloff works went out.

Some 5,000 of the Putiloff works strikers later traversed the streets with the object of stopping work at other factories, but troops barred their passage on the Zaballanski prospect and the strikers then dispersed.

There was also some unsuccessful attempts to force an entrance into factories. The men at some of the other factories joined in the strike during the day.

Within a few hours the strike had extended to half a dozen large establishments within a radius of a couple of miles of the Putiloff. It is estimated at this hour (8:40 p. m.) that altogether 30,000 have gone out.

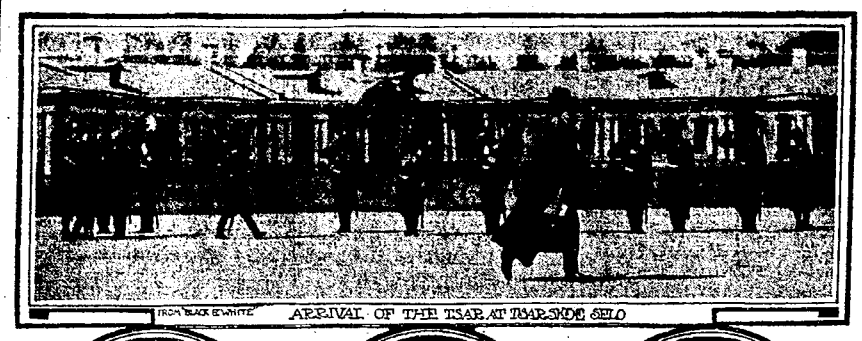
About 1,500 students proceeded this afternoon to the Nevsky prospect and made a demonstration. During the morning M. Izvolsky, curator of the St. Petersburg high schools and university, conferred with the students on the question of reopening the educational establishments February 28, in accordance with the request of Governor General Trepoff. The students replied that they would return to their studies when the interference from the police was assured.

EXCITEMENT IN LODZ.

Lodz, Feb. 10.—There was great excitement here this morning among the strikers, who are gathering about the mills in a somewhat threatening manner. An additional regiment of infantry has arrived here. Troops are stationed in the streets leading to the Grand hotel, where the governor has taken up his headquarters.

The manufacturers today agreed on an ultimatum to the strikers to the effect that unless they return to work February 13 all the mills will be shut down indefinitely.

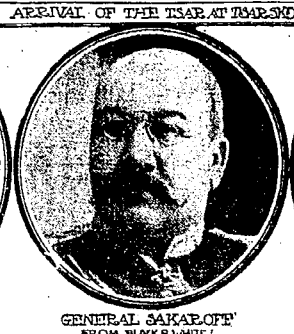
Czar at His Winter Home and the Men in Control in Russia's Crisis



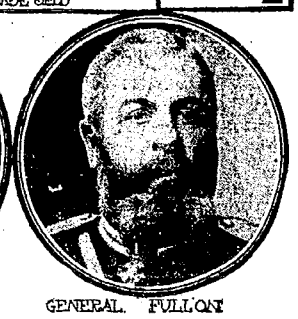
FROM BLACK & WHITE

ARRIVAL OF THE TSAR AT TSARSKOE SELO

PRINCE VASSILTCHIKOFF



GENERAL SAKAROFF
FROM BLACK & WHITE



GENERAL FULLON

FELL TO HIS DEATH IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT

Charles Q. Marks, Expressman, Fatally Injured in Mariotte Building.

Charles Q. Marks, an expressman residing at 1613 East Creighton avenue, died on the operating table at Hope hospital Thursday night at 9 o'clock as the result of a fall down the elevator shaft in the Mariotte building, 119 East Main street, three hours previously. He sustained a fracture on the top of his head and never regained consciousness.

Marks had been hauling some goods for J. L. McKee and as his work was not completed at 6 o'clock he stepped to the telephone, located near the elevator shaft on the first floor, and called up his home, stating that he would not be home until late Accounts differ as to how Marks came to fall into the shaft, the door of which had been left open. Mr. McKee says Marks walked into the shaft while looking elsewhere and others say he tripped over a piece of loose carpet. Marks fell a distance of fifteen feet, striking a stone at the bottom of the shaft. He sustained a long gash near the right ear, and blood flowing from his ears indicated a fracture of the skull. The injured man was taken to Hope hospital in the police ambulance and placed on the operating table as soon as possible, but died while Dr. Duemling and other surgeons were at work.

The deceased was about forty-seven years old and was born in Ohio. He came to Fort Wayne sixteen years ago and for most of the time has been running an express business. A wife and four children, two of the latter grown, survive him and were at the hospital when the husband and father died. They are nearly prostrated over the tragic occurrence.

Miss Lucille B. Bidlack and William F. Fisher were united in marriage Thursday evening in their new home, 2515 South Lafayette street, by Rev. F. Byrer, pastor of Calvary U. B. church. Only a few invited guests were present. Mr. Fisher is employed as a painter and paper hanger.

DESERVED POPULARITY.

To cure Constipation and Liver troubles by gently moving the bowels and acting as a tonic to the liver, take Little Early Risers. These Famous Little Pills are mild, pleasant and harmless, but effective and sure. Their universal use for many years is a strong guarantee of their popularity and usefulness. Sold by Meyer Bros. Co.

STATE REFORM HOMES ARE WELL MANAGED

Judge O'Rourke Tells of Recent Visit to Indiana Institutions.

Judge Edward O'Rourke, who has taken a deep interest in the study of criminology and whose efforts have been directed toward the reform of criminals, took advantage of his vacation to visit the penal and correctional institutions of the state and upon his return gave the following interview to The Sentinel.

"I had thought for a long time that I owed it to the people that I should go to the different institutions where delinquents are kept for their reformation and punishment so that I might know with certainty how such persons are cared for and to be able to communicate to others my impressions.

"First I went to the Indiana industrial school for girls and women's prison. There are two departments, one of which is for the purpose of reforming and training juveniles and the other for those that deserve punishment as well as reformation. I was received with the greatest courtesy by the superintendent and examined every part of the institution and found it in the very best condition. Every part is clean and void of anything that could give offense. More space is needed.

"I went into the rooms where young girls are taught and was really gratified with what I saw and heard. Competent teachers were exerting themselves to inform the minds of those intrusted to their care and the pupils seemed to be as intelligent as may be found in any of our schools. From what I saw and heard they are making real progress.

"The board of managers is composed of Emma Lee Elam, Sarah A. Lancaster and Ella B. McCoy. I judge they have performed their duty to those entrusted to their care. Emily E. Rhoades is the superintendent, well qualified by education and experience for the responsible office. The people kept there are, as a general thing, not rebellious and some of them realize that in their condition they could not be in a more suitable and better place. So if any parent or guardian should feel that a girl is beyond his or her control there need be no misgivings as to the institution or its character in any respect whatever.

"The morals of the children are guarded with watchful care and everything is done to prepare the children to face the outer world and make a new start.

"I went next to the Indiana boys' school of which E. E. York is superintendent. W. C. Vanarsdel, W. C. Ball and W. R. McClelland compose the board of control. I was gratified to find how complete every arrangement is made to reclaim the erring youth, to instruct them in such a way that they may be able when they leave the institution to lead correct lives.

"Manual training is a prominent part of the work of the school and some of the boys become very expert. The inmates make their own shoes and all their clothing and the boys are taught the common branches. Each one is put to do and learn that which he likes best. Some of the boys have learned to set type and they do the work neatly and artistically. I saw two brick buildings for which the boys laid the brick and did it well under the direction of a competent men.

"Firmness and kindness are manifested by Mr. York in dealing with those committed to his charge and I can say that no one need hesitate about sending an incorrigible boy to this institution. If there is any good in him it will be brought out. Mr. York is eminently fitted for the work he has to do.

"Finally I went to the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville where W. H. Whittaker is the superintendent. He is anxious to have all who have anything to do with delinquents visit the reformatory and observe the working of the management of the institution. He would be glad to have every judge of a circuit or criminal court visit the reformatory.

"To make the institution an ideal one further appropriations should be made. The matter is now presented to the legislature. In a word I may say that the officers in charge seem to be discharging their whole duty. I attended a meeting of the board of managers and met H. C. Hobbs, Dale J. Crittenberger and D. J. Terhune and had an opportunity to observe the treatment of prisoners that made application for parole.

"The chief desire was to do what was best for the applicants. Of the large number but twelve were paroled. One applicant on reflection thought that it would be best to stay a while longer that he might be able to learn to read better. The people of Indiana may feel proud of the progress that is made in the institutions of the state and if the legislature can be brought to see the present needs greater progress will be made and those who are so unfortunate as to violate the laws will soon learn that the aim of those who have to do with the execution of the law is to better and improve their condition and to make them good citizens."

THE SUNSHINE OF SPRING.

The Salve that cures without a scar is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Cuts, Burns, Boils, Bruises and Piles disappear before the use of this salve as snow before the sunshine of spring. Miss H. M. Middleton, Thebes, Ill., says: "I was seriously afflicted with a fever sore that was very painful. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me in less than a week." Get the genuine. Sold by Meyer Bros. Co.

VOTED BIG BOND ISSUE.

Stockholders of the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction company, at a meeting held in this city Thursday afternoon, voted to sell $1,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage bonds and $330,000 of preferred stock of the company. The money is to be expended in improving the interurban properties of the company and the construction of a power station.

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineules—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, Backache, Lumbago and every form of Rheumatism. Pineules rid the system of impurities. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

EX-MAYOR M'CUE DIES ON GALLOWS

Murderer of Wife Pays the Extreme Penalty of Law at Charlotteburg, Va.

MET HIS DEATH COOLY

In Statement Takes All Blame for Crime---Execution in Washington.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 10.—Without a tremor J. Samuel McCue met death on the scaffold at 7:35 o'clock this morning for wife murder. Hardly had his struggles ceased when his confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. L. Peters, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant and when Sergeant Rogers asked: "Do you think that if I gave you my arm you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid." On the way he stumbled once or twice. There was no weakness. McCue had merely slipped on the frozen snow. Watched by a silent crowd of perhaps thirty people, McCue mounted the scaffold. By this time the sunlight was streaming across the housetops around him. Not a muscle of his face moved. Rogers and two guards ascended the scaffold with him. The prisoner was placed over the trap, his arms were pinioned and his ankles strapped. The black gown was folded around him and the noose was adjusted. All the while McCue stood without moving. The hope that he might make some statement before he died finally passed away. The cowl dropped over his head and he had seen his last of the world. Not a word was uttered.

M'CUE'S NECK BROKEN.

The guard took hold of the rope that was to release the trap. Rogers, standing alone upon the scaffold beside McCue, turned his back and lifted his hand. The trap fell. His neck was broken. In order to thwart the curiosity of the morbidly inclined the sheriff kept secret the time of the execution. Many people thought it would be close upon noon, yet, as early as 6 a well-advised few were moving in the direction of the jail. An hour passed and by this time the few who were to be allowed to enter were standing within the prison enclosure, huddled around a stove.

Up to the very last the idea of a confession was discredited. After the execution one of McCue's spiritual advisers said:

"Mr. McCue left this world with feeling of bitterness towards no human being in it. His heart was wonderfully softened. He was earnest and tender. This morning in our presence he offered to God a fervent prayer for his family; for his brothers and their wives; for his sister; for his uncles and aunts and lastly and most fervently of all for his children. He called them all by name. He invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon them all."

LEFT A STATEMENT.

Immediately after the execution McCue's three spiritual advisers gave out the following signed statement:

"J. Samuel McCue stated this morning in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to leave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself; that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control and that he recognized his sentence as just."

J. Samuel McCue was 46 years old and twice had been mayor of the city of Charlottesville. The tragedy for which he paid the penalty created more interest than any other crime that has occurred in the state in the past quarter century.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

On Sunday night, Sept. 4, 1904, McCue accompanied his wife to church and they returned home about 9:30. In about fifteen minutes after they had repaired to their room to retire for the night the city was startled with news of the murder of Mrs. McCue. Friends hurried to the McCue home. Mrs. McCue was found dead in the bathroom and McCue was lying on the floor with an abrasion on his cheek and feigning unconsciousness. He later asserted that the attack had been made by an unknown white man who had climbed through a window. Mrs. McCue had been dealt a blow that broke her nose and her left ear had been almost severed by a second blow. Death was caused by a gunshot wound just above the heart. McCue never was able to explain the presence in the bathroom of a small piece of cotton undershirt which fitted exactly a torn place in the shirt he had on when the officers arrived. Two women figured in the reports that circulated as to the cause of the murder and a letter filled with endearing language sent him by one of his women clients was produced at the trial. McCue had quarreled with his wife a number of times. She was forty years old and the mother of four children. The coroner's jury held McCue for the murder three days after it occurred and he has since been confined in the jail vehemently protesting his innocence. His trial was concluded Nov. 5 and he was convicted, the jury being out only twenty-six minutes.

HANGING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Augustus L. Shaffer was hanged in the United States jail at 12:07 o'clock here today for the murder of his wife in August, 1903. The death warrant was read to him a few minutes before noon and he crossed the rotunda to the scaffold smiling bravely. The execution occurred without unusual feature. Shaffer's spiritual adviser announced that the condemned man had been repentant for the past four months.

PIRATING FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered, as no other preparation will give the same satisfaction. It is mildly laxative. It contains no opiates and is safest for children and delicate persons. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

INSTITUTE AT HOAGLAND.

The farmers' institute held at Hoagland Thursday afternoon and evening had the largest attendance of any institute ever held in that village, and a program of unusual interest was carried out. Charles S. Bash, of this city, gave a talk on general farming topics, and by special request explained the railway commission bill, now before the state legislature, in which Mr. Bash is actively interested. Mr. Martindale, of Purdue university, gave interesting talks, and A. T. Lukens entertained the gathering with reminiscences ofthe farming days of long ago, together with recitations and songs.

Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. They are dangerous at this season of the year. They lead to pneumonia or consumption. You can prevent or cure all such complaints with Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar—an improvement over all cough, lung and bronchial remedies, and the best Cough Syrup. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

CHOSE FRIGHTFUL MODE OF SUICIDE

August Pequignot, East of Huntertown, Fires Bullet Into His Brain.

SOUGHT TO CREMATE BODY

Wandered to Isolated Spot and Built Funeral Pyre About Himself.

Lying in an isolated clearing a few miles east of Huntertown, surrounded by the ruins of what he had intended should be his funeral pyre, the lifeless remains of August Pequignot were discovered shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. Pequignot had placed the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth and shot himself after having ignited combustibles which he had piled about his body with the intention of cremating his body. Only a portion of the kindlings were charred, however, and it is assumed that the dying man in his struggles kicked the fire about, extinguishing the flames.

Pequignot was about 40 years of age and resided with his brother, James Pequignot, upon a farm at the east line of Perry township, this county. Both brothers were unmarried and they lived alone in the farm house. James Pequignot was absent from home last night. As he returned at 6 o'clock this morning he found his brother absent. Then he noticed that his rifle had disappeared, and investigation revealed tracks in the snow leading across the fields to the east.

Following the footprints for a distance of three-fourths of a mile to a small clearing he came upon the lifeless remains of his brother, as detailed above. The brother had taken the gun, gone to the spot indicated and built a small hut of cordwood, covering it with brush and placing inside it some kindlings and dry leaves, planning not only to kill himself, but to cremate his body after the bullet had done its fatal work.

Immediately after the horrifying discovery James Pequignot summoned neighbors and Coroner Stults and Sheriff Grice were notified, leaving for the scene at 8 o'clock. Pequignot is said to have been a man of excellent habits and was highly respected. It is believed he committed the deed while temporarily mentally unbalanced.

MOSES FOWLER CHASE CASE IS AT AN END

Fortune of Demented Young Millionaire Turned Over to Father.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 10.—After years of legal battle over the fortune of the demented young millionaire, Moses Fowler Chase, the case has at last come to a close, final settlement having been filed in the circuit court here yesterday afternoon. The closing of the case is a victory for Fred S. Chase, father and guardian of the boy, as by the terms of the agreement Mrs. Ophelia Fowler Duhme, aunt of the millionaire, turns over all the property of the boy to Fred S. Chase, amounting to about $750,000.

The history of the case reads like a romance. Two years ago young Chase was rescued from a madhouse in Paris by agents employed by the father and brought to the United States. It was claimed that Chase had been taken to France and placed in the house by Mrs. Duhme with the intent of killing him by degrees in order to obtain the money which had been willed to her by the young man while under her influence.

The fight over the fortune of the young millionaire assumed international importance, Consul General Gowdy, at Paris, having been one of the chief factors in securing the release of Chase from the Paris institution.

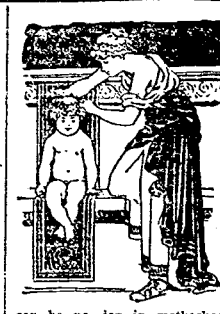
In the settlement Mrs. Duhme must pay in cash to Fred S. Chase, father and guardian of the boy, $100,000 and all other property belonging to the heir before he fell into her hands. Mrs. Duhme consents to pay all attorneys' fees, which will amount to about $100,000.

Land in Benton county aggregating 4,000 acres will be turned over to the estate. Chase is now in a sanitarium at Indianapolis.

For cracked hands, chapped lips and rough skin, Pinesalve is the nicest, quickest, best cure. One application in one night proves it. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

DIEK-SCHNELKER.

Miss Celia F. Schnelker and Louis J. Diek were united in marriage at St. Mary's Catholic church Thursday morning, Very Rev. J. H. Oechtering officiating. The attendants were Miss Agner Schnelker, sister of the bride, and Herman Dick, a brother of the groom. The bride's gown was of white silk mull with white chiffon hat and plume and she carried a prayer book. The bridesmaid wore blue mull with hat to correspond. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the home of the bride, on Maumee avenue.



The crowning joy of womanhood is motherhood and the crowning joy of motherhood is to have healthy children. But there can be no joy in motherhood without health, and without health for the mother there can be no health for the child.

$500 REWARD: FOR WOMEN WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm (Enosburg Center), Enosburg, Vt., writes: "During the past year I found myself expecting maternity, and in rapidly failing health. I suffered dreadfully from bloating and urinary difficulty. I was growing perceptibly weaker each day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I felt that something must be done. Took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent, and I could do all my own work. I had a short, easy confinement and have a healthy baby boy."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1905

Examine our seed stock of onions, cabbages, carrots and beets and you will know why

GREGORY'S SEEDS

have a reputation. You will find in our new catalogue a remarkable new drumhead cabbage, recently discovered, head and shoulders above all varieties now raised. *Catalogue free.*

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

JEE-POAL No. R 1392

WOMEN.

Great monthly regulator. No failure. Cures most obstinate cases. Safe. Always reliable. No nausea. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Sold only by the

JEE-POAL REMEDY CO.

508 Lincoln Ink Court, Cincinnati, O.

Send 4 cents for special pamphlet for What Women Should Know, young or old. When ordering mention this paper.

DO YOU WANT A DAILY PAPER?

If you are living on a rural route and desire a daily paper delivered at your door every day, try The Sentinel, the best daily published in northern Indiana. Only $3 per year, if paid in advance. The Sentinel is printed from large, clear type and is restful to the eyes to read. In addition to the Associated Press telegraphic news of the world the Daily Sentinel is brimful and running over with bright local news of our home and neighboring counties.

A new feature in the Daily Sentinel, especially intended for our rural route subscribers, is the Agricultural page every Saturday, written by the best authorities on agricultural subjects in the United States. There is also a sermon every Saturday by Rev. Talmage. A guide by which to study the current Sunday school lesson, a temperance department, and a number of other good features that go to make up a great newspaper. For winter nights' reading the Daily Sentinel is far superior to any magazine, as it not only gives all the late news of home and abroad, but its special features are helpful and elevating to the young as well as instructive and entertaining to those of more mature years. It is the aim of The Sentinel to give all the news that is fit to print all the time, excluding all unhealthy and sensational matters from its columns, thus making it the ideal home paper. One that you need not be afraid to have your children read.

If you are now taking the Weekly Sentinel and desire to have your name changed to the daily list we will take pleasure in doing so, giving you credit on the daily for all you have paid in advance on the weekly.

THE SENTINEL,
114 W. Wayne St.,
12-28-tf Fort Wayne, Ind.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Before buying a hay carrier or sling outfit write or call on J. M. Stouder & Co., agents for the celebrated Louden Carriers and Sling Cars, 122 E. Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 1w8t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. E. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block.

Allen County maps for sale at this office. 26-tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

OUR SALE IS ATTRACTING

More people this time than ever before. Each year there are more people that know we give the bargains we advertise to give. That we do not buy goods for a sale, but merely close out all the high grade goods we have in heavy weights.

NOT IN THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS

This sale is for our customers and to make us more customers, and we will not sell at sale price to any merchant who intends to retail his purchases.

READ PRICES BELOW

Men's Fancy Single Breasted Suits
HALF PRICE

$30 Suits go at.....$15.00
$25 Suits go at.....$12.50
$20 Suits go at.....$10.00
$15 Suits go at.....$ 7.50
$12 Suits go at.....$ 6.00
$10 Suits go at.....$ 5.00
$5 Suits go at.....$ 2.50
Plain black and staple suits will be discounted 20 per cent.

Men's Double Breasted Fancy Suits
HALF PRICE

$25 Suits go at.....$12.50
$20 Suits go at.....$10.00
$15 Suits go at.....$ 7.50
$10 Suits go at.....$ 5.00
$8 Suits go at.....$ 4.00
Plain black and staple suits will be discounted 20 per cent.

Young Men's Double Breasted Fancy Suits
HALF PRICE

$25 Suits go at.....$12.50
$20 Suits go at.....$10.00
$15 Suits go at.....$ 7.50
$12 Suits go at.....$ 6.00
$10 Suits go at.....$ 5.00
$8 Suits go at.....$ 4.00
$6 Suits go at.....$ 3.00

Young Men's Single Breasted Fancy Suits
HALF PRICE

$25 Suits go at.....$12.50
$20 Suits go at.....$10.00
$15 Suits go at.....$ 7.50
$12 Suits go at.....$ 6.00
$10 Suits go at.....$ 5.00
$8 Suits go at.....$ 4.00
$5 Suits go at.....$ 2.50
Plain black and staple suits will be discounted 20 per cent.

Knee Pants
HALF PRICE

50c fancy knee Pants go at...25c
75c fancy knee Pants go at...38c
$1.00 fancy knee Pants go at.50c
$1.25 fancy knee Pants go at 62½c
$1.50 fancy knee Pants go at.75c
Plain black and blue Pants discounted 20 per cent.

Underwear
HALF PRICE

All broken lines of both wool and cotton heavy-weight Underwear will be sold at half price.
50c Underwear goes at.....25c
$1.00 Underwear goes at.....50c
$1.50 Underwear goes at.....75c
$2.00 Underwear goes at...$1.00
$2.50 Underwear goes at...$1.25

Smoking Jackets
HALF PRICE

$4.00 Jackets go at.....$2.00
$5.00 Jackets go at.....$2.50
$6.00 Jackets go at.....$3.00
$8.00 Jackets go at.....$4.00
$10.00 Jackets go at.....$5.00
$12.00 Jackets go at $6.00

All Suspenders
HALF PRICE

25c Suspenders go at.....12½c
50c Suspenders go at.....25c
$1.00 Suspenders go at.....50c
$1.50 go at 75c
$2.00 Suspenders go at....$1.00
Not over four pair to any one customer.

Fancy Vests
HALF PRICE

$1.50 Vests go at..... $ .75
$2.00 Vests go at..... $1.00
$2.50 Vests go at..... $1.25
$3.00 Vests go at..... $1.50
$3.50 Vests go at..... $1.75
$4.00 Vests go at..... $2.00
$5.00 Vests go at..... $2.50

All Mufflers
HALF PRICE

50c Mufflers go at.....25c
$1.00 Mufflers go at.....50c
$1.50 Mufflers go at.....75c
$2.00 Mufflers go at.....$1.00

Handkerchiefs
HALF PRICE

100 dozen 5c fancy border Handkerchiefs go at.....2½c
100 dozen fine white Handkerchiefs, that we sell 3 in box for 50c, go at half price or 3 for 25c
100 dozen 10c white initial Handkerchiefs go at.....5c

Dr. Jaeger's Underwear
HALF PRICE

Dr. Jaeger's Underwear varies in price according to the size.
$2.80 garments go at.....$1.40
$3.20 garments go at.....$1.60
$3.80 garments go at.....$1.90
$4.20 garments go at.....$2.10
$4.60 garments go at.....$2.30

Men's and Boys' Fancy Caps
HALF PRICE

50c Caps go at.....25c
75c Caps go at.....38c
$1.00 Caps go at.....50c
$1.25 Caps go at.....63c
$1.50 Caps go at.....75c
$2.00 Caps go at.....$1.00
$2.50 Caps go at.....$1.25
All plain blue and black Caps will be discounted 20 per cent.

Wayne Knit Half Hose
HALF PRICE

The Wayne 25c half hose will be sold at just half price, or 12½c.

Neckwear
HALF PRICE

All fancy Neckwear that came in before this week will be sold at just half price. We receive at least one shipment and sometimes two shipments of new Neckwear each week in the year. This will be put into stock as it comes in, but will be discounted only 10 per cent.

Men's Overcoats
1-3 Off

$40.00 Overcoats go at... $26.66
$35.00 Overcoats go at... $23.33
$30.00 Overcoats go at... $20.00
$25.00 Overcoats go at... $16.66
$20.00 Overcoats go at...$13.33
$15.00 Overcoats go at... $10.00
$12.00 Overcoats go at... $ 8.00
$10.00 Overcoats go at... $ 6.66
$ 5.00 Overcoats go at... $ 3.33

Children's Knee Pants Suits
1-4 Off

All Knee Pant Suits in the house will be sold ONE-FOURTH OFF of our very low prices.
$10.00 Suits go at..... $7.50
$ 8.00 Suits go at..... $6.00
$ 6.00 Suits go at..... $4.50
$ 5.00 Suits go at..... $3.75
$ 4.00 Suits go at..... $3.00
$ 2.00 Suits go at..... $1.50

YoungMen's Overcoats
1-3 Off

$25.00 Overcoats go at... $16.66
$20.00 Overcoats go at... $13.33
$15.00 Overcoats go at... $10.00
$12.00 Overcoats go at... $ 8.00
$10.00 Overcoats go at... $ 6.66
$ 8.00 Overcoats go at... $ 5.33
$ 6.00 Overcoats go at... $ 4.00
$ 4.00 Overcoats go at... $ 2.66

Children's Overcoats
1-3 Off

$12.00 Overcoats go at.... $8.00
$10.00 Overcoats go at.... $6.66
$ 8.00 Overcoats go at.... $5.33
$ 6.00 Overcoats go at.... $4.00
$ 5.00 Overcoats go at.... $3.33
$ 4.00 Overcoats go at.... $2.66
$ 3.00 Overcoats go at.... $2.00
$ 2.50 Overcoats go at.... $1.88

Shirts
HALF PRICE

All fancy soft and stiff bosom Shirts will be sold at just half price.
50c Shirts go at.....25c
$1.00 Shirts go at.....50c
$1.50 Shirts go at.....75c
$2.00 Shirts go at.....$1.00
$2.50 Shirts go at.....$1.25

Garters
HALF PRICE

We have been selling 3 pair of men's Garters for 50c. During the sale we will sell 3 pair for 25c.

Everything in the store not mentioned above will be discounted from 10 to 50 per cent. Write your friends out of town about our sale. You know what we have done in the past and you will find this sale will discount any of our previous efforts for high-grade bargains.

NO charge will be made for pressing clothing, but a small charge will be made for any alteration.

OUR PROMISE
You Will Not Be Disappointed in the Price if We Have Left what You Want.

NO goods will be charged or sent out on approval, but your money is always returned at any time if you ask for it.

TRADE AS EARLY IN THE DAY AS POSSIBLE

REUBEN S. PATTERSON

724 CALHOUN ST.

POULTRY SHOW JUDGES ARE MAKING AWARDS

Expect to Complete Their Work by Thursday Night --Show Notes.

The work of judging the exhibits at the poultry and pet stock show in the Saengerbund building began Tuesday and Messrs. John Mulnix, of Toledo, and S. B. Lane, of Spiceland, who have the work in charge, state that they expect to finish by Friday morning. Nearly all of the exhibits are in and practically every available inch of space in the poultry department is occupied.

President White has stated that it had been decided to set apart Friday as children's day, and the youngsters will be permitted to visit the show free of charge on that day between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On account of the inclement weather the attendance is not as large as was expected, and quite a number of exhibits were not placed for the same reason, farmers residing at a distance from the city not caring to run the risk of injury to their fowls by transporting them any distance in zero weather.

NOTES OF THE SHOW.

Saengerbund hall is excellently adapted for a poultry show and the gentlemen who have the exhibition in charge have made the most of the opportunities to make the show as attractive as possible. The hall is well lighted, and a temperature of about 70 degrees is maintained at all times, so that those who attend need fear no discomfort even though the mercury hovers around zero outdoors.

The incubators are centers of interest at all times, and hundreds have watched the final stages of the hatching process with absorbing interest. This year the management was fortunate in being able to secure fertile eggs, which were not obtainable last year.

One of the main drawing cards in the poultry department is the black Orpington rooster Duke of Kent," owned by Col. D. N. Foster. The bird was imported from England and was purchased by Colonel Foster about three years ago. The bird is valued at $75.

A commotion in the section in the north gallery occupied by the pigeons and bantams last night was caused by one of the raccoons which had eaten its way out of its cage and started on a still hunt for something to eat. A number of women were in the gallery at the time and there was an immediate stampede for elevated places.

Chief among the poultry exhibitors are Col. D. N. Foster, who shows light Brahmas and black Orpington fowls; Charles Pape, black Minorcas; Daniel Christian, of Roanoke, large lot of barred Plymouth Rocks; Abbott & Dunton, of Reading, Mich., buff Plymouth Rocks, one of which won first on cockerel at Chicago; Joseph Frash, Huntington, single comb buff Orpingtons; F. C. Bailey, Reading, Mich., black Orpingtons; Dr. Benton and K. Smith, Reading, Mich., Rhode Island reds; Will Schadt, Goshen, white Wyandottes; H. F. Franke, city, single comb brown Leghorns; W. C. Hageman, city, twenty-five white Wyandottes and a large lot of rose comb Rhode Island reds; Daniel Ridley, city, light Brahmas; J. Benningan, city, black breasted games; Henry Kohrman, city, buff Leghorns; Frank Edmunds, black breasted red games; S. M. Williams, Monroeville, white Plymouth Rocks; Julius Tonne, partridge cochins.

WINTER PRICES ON WALL PAPER.

Would you buy now if price was made low enough? Call and see what we will do for you.

KEIL & KEIL,
d-14-18 w-1t 926 Calhoun St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller, Abstracter, 132 East Berry Street.)

—Country.—

Abe Ackerman to Geo. Gosline, se ¼ sec 15, Pleasant tp, for $16,000.

Frederick Kolkman to Henry Smallback, e 2 a of w 4 a of 5.20 chs s of n 12.94 of w 11.54 chs ne¼ sec 18, Adams tp, for $1,000.

John Webb to John S. Doring, frl sec 28, Springfield tp, for $1,800.

John B. and M. Grosjean to Elmer E. Miller, 36 1-3x51 ft nw cor lot 1, Arcola, for $160.

Superior Court to Orland and M. C. Brown, spce e of lots 24 and 25, Begue's add to New Haven.

Catherine Branstrator to Robert L. Romy, 66.15 a mid pt w ½ n of Branstrator res, sec 35, Aboit tp, and nw 130.19 a n and w of rd in res in Lafayette tp, for $12,000.

Chas. W. and B. Youse to Abe Ackerman, sw ¼ ne ¼ and e ½ nw ¼ and pt se ¼ sec 33, Madison tp, for $9,500.

Chas. and H. Grotrian to Chas. A. Grotrian, e ½ ne ¼ frl sec 6, Madison tp, for $3,500.

Citizens' Trust Co. to Harrie Anderson, lots 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 53, 54, 55, Fairview Place, for $1.

Mary A. Shaw to Nathan Peter Lassiter, pt se ¼ sec 31, Lafayette tp, for $2,400.

John and Emma Zweisacher to Fred and Nettie Rohn, lots 47, 48, 49, Gernhardt's first add, Shirley City, for $350.

United States to John Cook, e ½ ne ¼ sec 34, Washington tp.

Joshua and O. A. Stapleford to John W. and C. B. Nelson, 50 a off e side and 16½ ft off n end 100 a w of 50 a, sec 4, St. Joe tp, for $3,200.

A. and M. A. Stein to Wm. J. Sterlin, nw ¼ sec 25, Perry tp, for $100.

Joseph W. and L. Bell to H. H. Hochenberg, w 6¾ ft lot 1 and e 16¼ ft lot 2, Pools' add to Monroeville, for $1,000.

Amy E. and D. L. Babcock to Mary A. and Cecelia Brannan, e ½ lot 240, Lewis' add, for $1,700.

Ft. Wayne Trust Co. to Chas. Steinhauer, lots 448, 449 and 450, Drexel Park add, for $132.

Louis Fox to John Dennis and Rosetta Hogan, w ½ ne ¼ sec 20, Wayne tp, for $5,000.

United States to Phil Whitcomb, ne ¼ sec 35, Marion tp.

Orlando and M. L. Bice to John Bueter, w ½ sw ¼ sec 7, Eel River tp, for $5.

John Beuter to Mary L. Bice, w ½ sw ¼ sec 9, Eel River tp, for $5.

Aggie R. Rolph to Joseph Willes, lots 146, 147, Cedarville, for $125.

R. L. Romy to Chas. W. Branstrator, 66.15 a in Branstrator res.

J. G. Somers, gdn., to Atwell Shearer, und 1-6 lots 15 and 16, Lafountaine res, for $375.

M. L. Chapman to Wm. S. Chapman, und 1-6 lots 15 and 16, Lafountaine res, for $415.

Wm. S. Chapman to Atwell Shearer, und 1-6 lots 15 and 16, Lafountaine res, for $2,666.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William B. Babcock and Mary Alta Hines.

George C. Shideler and Ella E. Roberts.

Louis Campbell and Dora Steinbacher.

Henry C. H. Hoffman and Katherine Hohman.

Benjamin H. Michaels and Selma Kramer.

Louis J. Dick and Celia F. Schnelker.

NICHOLSON LAW DECISION.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—The appellate court today held that a person who has signed a Nicholson law remonstrance, or whose name has been signed to one by somebody holding a power of attorney from him, may withdraw his name and revoke the power of attorney by filing a notice to that effect in the county auditor's office more than three days before the petition is to be considered by the board of commissioners.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Bentley Jarrett, a Wells county young man who deserted from the army, was captured at Liberty Center Saturday evening and turned over to the army officers at Indianapolis.

The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

THE QUALITY SHOP.

Come To Our Store

And enjoy a breath of spring time. You'll see what will be the proper thing to wear when the balmy days come. All the new and correct styles at attractive prices.

This Month

Is the time for buying dainty embroideries, white goods, muslin underwear and all wash fabrics. You'll find our showing complete and the values great.

Here is a special offering in cambric embroideries from 2 to 5 inches wide; all choice designs; at . . . . . **15c a yard**

Have You Seen

Our very complete line of spring dress goods? It is the best we have ever shown both in fancy and staple fabrics, fresh from the foremost makers and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains.

Just a reminder that your needs now or later on can be supplied from our superb stock of all that is newest and best at very attractive and helpful prices.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL RUGS JUST RECEIVED.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Allen County Courts

WEDNESDAY.

Unless they are forced by a writ of mandate the county commissioners of Wells county will not appoint viewers to represent them in the construction of the Little river ditch. The three men who were appointed returned to Bluffton after a meeting here on Monday and handed their resignations to the commissioners, and the latter announced that unless they are compelled by an order of court to do so they will not name new representatives.

When the matter was first taken up the commissioners of Wells county declined to take any part, but reconsidered their action and named viewers. After several consultations they came to the conclusion that the ditch would be of no material benefit to their county and they gave up their appointments.

Farmers from the north part of Wells county appeared before the board on Monday prepared to remonstrate against an assessment, but were informed that until the plans were completed such action would be premature and decided to wait. The resignations bring about new complications and will very materially delay preparations, which have been carried on thus far without friction and with as much haste as good judgment warrants.

There have been a number of meetings of the viewers held in Fort Wayne within the last few weeks and T. E. Ellison, who is promoting the ditch, has been in constant attendance upon them and the withdrawal of Wells county will delay the preparatory work until the question is settled by the courts.

GETTING READY TO SELL.

The county commissioners have made an inspection of the poor farm with a view of having everything in readiness for a request to be directed to the county council asking that the land be sold and another location further from the city limits purchased. There are 204 acres in the farm, which is considered worth $200 an acre and on account of the high price of land in the immediate vicinity it is not believed advisable to try to purchase more.

The buildings are inadequate and the larger demands that come with each year makes it imperative to increase the accommodations and this inspired the idea of offering the property for sale.

GODFREY TRIAL TOMORROW.

The trial of John Godfrey, the Indian in jail on the charge of killing his father, will be commenced in the circuit court tomorrow morning. All of the regular jurymen reported this morning and were told to return tomorrow and in addition there has been a special venire of fifty men summoned to select from. Godfrey shot his father during a quarrel in a saloon conducted by the latter on the Indian reservation, near the poor farm.

SNYDER ACQUITTED.

Walter Snyder, charged with the theft of a trunk from Dora Kraus, was acquitted in Justice Skelton's court this morning. Clyde Bookwalter was dismissed on the charge of having received the trunk, as there was no evidence against him.

ASKS A DIVORCE.

John Spangler has made application to the circuit court for a divorce from Helen Spangler, charging that she has deserted him and is conducting a house of ill fame. They were married in October, 1900, and lived together until last December. A. E. Thomas is his attorney.

Mrs. Anna Bailey whose husband, Edward Bailey, in a divorce complaint accused her of doing a skirt dance in a wineroom and of other improper acts, says that when the case comes to a trial there will be no evidence submitted of any such misconduct on her part as the charges are wholly untrue.

THURSDAY.

Judge Richard K. Erwin this morning handed down an opinion in which he held that Daniel B. Nail was duly elected to the office of trustee of Jefferson township at the general election in November by a majority of five votes. This is the same majority given him by the returning board over Louis B. Roy, who was the democratic candidate.

The court made thirty special rulings in the case, covering every point, and among them he held that August Pettijohn, a Frenchman who voted in one of the precincts, was not a legal voter and that he voted for Roy. He also held that all of the ballots thrown out by the returning board, with one exception, should not have been counted. This one was given to Roy and did not effect him, as he was given one and one was taken from him.

The returns from the two precincts of the township showed Nail had received 213 and Roy 208 votes, and Judge Erwin's decision practically finds this return correct. The case was first tried before the county commissioners, who declared, after hearing all of the evidence, that Roy was elected by one vote and an appeal was taken to the circuit court. Upon a request for a change of venue Judge Erwin was appointed special judge to try the case.

Pettijohn, whose vote was thrown out, testified that he was not a naturalized citizen at the time he cast his ballot. Twenty-five ballots were thrown out by the canvassing board when the count was made.

CARRIES CASE OVER.

For the reason that Judge Hench is assisting the prosecution in the Godfrey case, the suit of Charles Wolf against Cornelius Ryan and Frank Gebert, which has been on trial in the superior court for several days, was carried over until next Thursday.

COURT NOTES.

The case of John Gebhart, accused of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was taken from Justice Crippen at New Haven, to Justice Byrd, of Adams township, yesterday on a change of venue. This is the second change taken and six members of the Allen county W. C. T. U. were present yesterday to prosecute. They say they will follow the case as far as it is taken.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the mental state of Jacob Bolinger yesterday decided that he is not of unsound mind.

The suit of Amelia Daseler against Michael Kennelly was compromised this morning and dismissed in the superior court.

SATURDAY.

Part of the evidence in the suit of Mrs. Anna Wellbaum against Alice and William Branstrattor was heard in the superior court this morning and the case was continued for further proceedings until Tuesday.

The action is one of the branches of the famous Branstrattor case, which was settled here several months ago, after an enormous amount of money had been spent by the litigants in court costs and attorney fees and is brought by Mrs. Wellbaum to recover money she claims to have paid out.

At the time one of the branches of the case was appealed the three principals in this action are said to have agreed to bear equally the expense with the exception of attorney fees. Mrs. Wellbaum alleges she has paid about $700 of the cost and wants to be reimbursed for two-thirds of the amount paid out.

COURT NOTES.

A new affidavit was filed in Justice Tancey's court this afternoon against Willard H. Leroy, charging him with the embezzlement of $40 that belonged to Mrs. Esther N. Karn. He is now in jail on a similar charge.

The C., H. & D. railroad company filed a mortgage for $50,000,000 to the Central Trust company, of New York in County Recorder Ashley's office this morning. The document contains 20,000 words and covers all of the property controlled by the company. It is given to secure four and a half per cent. gold bonds due in fifty years, and is filed in every county in Indiana where the corporation has property.

MONDAY.

Mrs. Lillian Meierding was given a decree of divorce from Christian H. Meierding in the superior court this morning, after which all of the papers in the case were withdrawn, in direct violation of Judge Heaton's rule under which attorneys are required to file all complaints in duplicate and to leave a copy on file at all times.

The Meierdings were married in 1890 and have no children and the husband did not appear in person, but was represented by Judge R. B. Dreibelbiss. The wife testified that her husband had assaulted her with his fists.

She also said her husband had accused her of infidelity frequently and that family quarrels had been numerous. The parties to the action are said to have made a settlement of their property interests outside of the courts and there were no demands for alimony or support.

TUESDAY.

Charles Toler filed in the superior court this morning an action in which he demands of Emil Alternier $1,500 for personal injuries, alleged to have been sustained last fall.

The complaint is drawn by P. B. Colerick and is to the effect that in November of last year Toler was employed as a hod carrier at St. Paul's Lutheran church, which is being repaired, and that he was sent out on a scaffold constructed of imperfect timbers, and that it broke with him. He did not fall to the floor, but alleges that his legs were caught in such a manner as to twist them badly and inflict serious internal injuries that prevent him from working.

The complaint sets out the fact that Toler was suspended for some time by his feet and was rescued from his position by his fellow workmen.

ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS.

Township Assessor William C. Etzold this morning announced the following list of deputies: First ward, J. M. Cook; second, W. Seidel; third, Mike Singleton; fourth, C. F. Lahmeyer; fifth, George Stover; sixth, John E. Felts; seventh, William Kitzelman; eighth, John Miller; ninth, Kinzy Evans; tenth, Gust Stellhorn, H. Beerman, Charles Graham and Theodore Hardendorf.

The appraisers are Herman Felts and Chester Scarlett, for property east of Calhoun street, and Charles Thurman and George McKee west of that thoroughfare.

WOLF & DESSAUER

The Heralds of Spring.

The constant stream of new goods pouring into The Big Store indicates the near approach of Spring. Every department is brightened by arrivals of Spring Merchandise. In the Dress Goods Section, on the main floor, the shelves and counters are loaded with choice new fabrics, light weight woolens in all the new colorings and an immense variety of qualities, hundreds of pieces of dainty wash stuffs for Spring and Summer in a bewildering array of delicate tints and neat styles. On the second floor the new Spring Suits and Jackets are beginning to arrive—the models are the latest, the quality of material the finest and advance prices extremely low. The new Shirt Waists are here in great variety of styles, qualities and prices. Our Carpet Department, on third floor, contains everything that is desirable in Floor Coverings and Draperies. The entire Spring Stock is now on display ready for inspection. You would do well to make your selections early while the assortments are full—and prices the lowest they will be this season. The Big Basement is filled with useful and ornamental articles for the Kitchen and Dining Room. Everything the best. No seconds or inferior qualities, and the prices are always right.

Visit the Big Store for the Newest and Best

Wolf & Dessauer

DRIVER PROVIDES COATS FOR SWINE

Horse Breaks Away and Pigs Are Lost—The Police Court.

A driver for the Centlivre brewery, whose name was not ascertained by the police, lost two pigs Monday during the cold weather, but the fact that he had provided them with coats made of coffee sacks prevented the porkers from suffering on account of exposure. The driver visited his father on Wayne trace and the pigs were presented to him. They were placed in a sleigh and on his way home the driver made a stop, during which his horse broke away and dug out.

The sleigh was found with the pigs at Grace and Fox avenues, while the horse was picked up by the police in the center of the city.

BOYS ARRAIGNED.

Three of the boys charged with the theft of school books from the Lehman book store were arraigned on Monday in police court and placed in charge of the probation officer. All of the lads suspected have been rounded up and all are members of one class at the Clay school and all were provided with money to buy books, but kept it and stole them. The money has been paid to the proprietors of the store.

GRABILL NEWS.

Ben Neuenschwander was at Fort Wayne Saturday with a load of cheese.

David Grabill and David Neuenschwander were at Leo Saturday evening.

Joseph Neuhouser was buried last week. He was sick but a few days with the grip. Funeral was held in the Mennonite church, west of Leo.

Rev. Wise and Rev. Miller, from Ohio, preached sermons to a large congregation.

B. O. Schlatter was in our town Saturday to meet some passengers.

Clarence Page and wife have begun housekeeping on the old Markel home, near this place.

The wedding of John Longacher and Leah Miller will take place next Thursday.

Roy Hensinger was out buying stock Saturday.

Jacob Stuckey was seriously sick last week.

John Foust is on the sick list.

Mrs. Emanuel Klopfenstein is improving from the grip.

Some of the Leo school boys upset their sleigh last week going to school, having driven on a snowbank.

The boys from east of Leo are hauling some awful big loads of piling to our station. Sleighing is fine.

The rural mail men had some immense snow banks to contend with during the past week.

Andrew Yaggy bought some property in this town, consisting of a nice house, barn and lot.

The cement block factory at this place will start in anew this summer.

Samuel Schlatter was over east of Leo Saturday.

Sant Smith loaded a car of saw logs.

Gideon Lantz brought a load of visitors to the station Saturday.

The old Bacon farm was sold last week.

Gerig Bros. are running their saw mill all winter.

Frank Vanzile sold his farm near Hurshtown to Joseph Schlatter.

David Vanzile bought the Henry Goldsmith farm north of Hurshtown.

Frank Vanzile bought the old homestead.

Emanuel Klopfenstein bought a nice colt last week.

C. J. Schlatter was at Leo Saturday on some business.

Mr. Page purchased a new piano last week.

The carpet sewing was not largely attended at Mrs. Wait's last Thursday on account of bad weather.

John Conrad, of Leo, was hauling building blocks to Fort Wayne the last few days.

William Dailey has returned from the west.

Daniel Richard and wife are back from Florida for a short stay and will return in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Klopfenstein and their daughter Ercel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Amstutz and Rinehart Klopfenstein were the guests of J. P. Klopfenstein and family Sunday.

Rev. David Sander is yet ill with the grip.

Miss Dora Thompson was the guest of John Foust Sunday.

The revival services at this place have closed.

Ed Summers was at Leo Sunday.

David Grabill and family were the guests of his father Sunday.

Simon Gerig is visiting in our vicinity.

The snow around here is about twelve or fourteen inches deep on the level.

Mrs. Joe Wait is down with the grip.

If in need of anything, try THE SENTINEL Want Column.

NOTICE!

Our Room Has Been Rented and We Must Vacate in

9 DAYS

The balance of our Overcoats and Suits, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods must be sold in 9 days. We will sell the balance at your own price as we must get out.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES

500 Men's Fleece Underw'r, 20c $2 Men's Corduroy Pants, $1.15
$3.50 Children's Suits, $1.98 $10 Men's Suits, $3.48
$5 and $6 Boys' Reefers, 98c $10 Men's Overcoats, $3.48

And the Balance in Proportion.

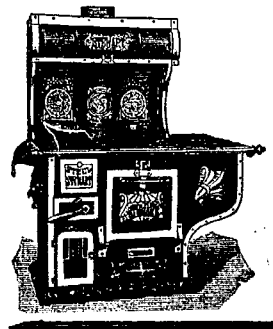
THE BELL

1006 CALHOUN ST.

FIXTURES AND CASES FOR SALE

If its a good thing Seavey's have it

Have You an Idea



Of buying a steel range? The STEWART RANGE cooks the kind of a meal that every good cook should want to serve. It bakes the quickest and best of any range made. It heats water more quickly. It is heavier and more strongly constructed than others and lasts longer. It costs less to maintain it than other makes; it keeps fire day and night the year round if you want it; is always ready; in fact, it is less troublesome than any old time stove. The best cooking range isn't too good for you is it, if it costs more than poorer stoves?

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE AND WEST MAIN ST.

WINTER PRICES ON WALL PAPER.

Would you buy now if price was made low enough? Call and see what we will do for you.

KEIL & KEIL,
d-14-18 w-1t 926 Calhoun St.

The Bell Telephone company is seeking to install an exchange at Huntington.

SUGGESTION.

Humility is the sweet plant from which most virtues spring.

The Weekly Sentinel

SUGGESTION.
The world is not so bitter,
But a smile could make it sweet.
—Tennyson.

ESTABLISHED 1833. WEDNESDAY, FORT WAYNE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER FEBRUARY 15, 1905. VOL. LXXIII., NO 23.

Educational Institution in Fort Wayne in Which Workers in Mission Fields Will Be Equipped for Their Labors.

BIBLE INSTITUTE READY FOR DEDICATION

Beautiful New Building in South Wayne Erected by Church Missionary Association — The Faculty—Many Students.

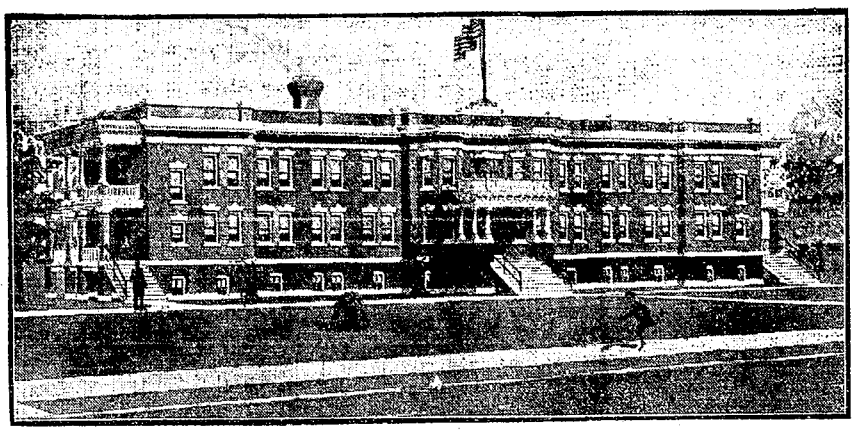
So quietly was the idea conceived and with such a complete absence of parade and ostentation has the work been carried forward to completion that it is undoubtedly true that a comparatively small portion of the population of Fort Wayne is aware that within the last few months there has arisen in this city a magnificent religious educational institution; that it already has an attendance of something like eighty students, and that a splendid college building, modern and complete in every detail, is to be dedicated on Thursday next. Such, however, is the case.

The institution in question is the Bible Institute of the Missionary Church association, located at South Wayne and Richardville avenues, the southern limits of the city, and an illustration of the main building of the college is now first printed elsewhere on this page. Moving quietly but persistently and systematically, the courageous membership of this religious organization has builded a handsome structure in which to carry forward its work of preparing men and women for work in the missionary fields both at home and abroad, and a career of renewed promise and enhanced usefulness is firmly believed to be in store for these devoted men and women.

WORK IS NOT NEW.

While the Fort Wayne institution is glistening in its newness, the association which has made the edifice possible is not of recent origin. For more than ten years it has been carrying forward, often under stupendous difficulties, the work of educating workers for missionary labors. The work is entirely evangelical in its character and to a very large extent non-sectarian, and had its beginning something more than ten years ago, when a few devoted men and women whose hearts were in the missionary cause conceived the idea of aiding others to training and preparation for effective work as missionaries.

The work at that time centered about the little town of Bluffton Ohio, where a large residence building was secured, remodeled to accommodate so far as possible the modest needs of the new school, and there the mission association begun its work. With devoted men and women supporting the work and urging aid from those in sympathy with missionary work, the institute prospered and grew. Then it became evident that a permanent organization should be needed to conduct the work upon a still larger scale, and as the outcome of this six years ago the Missionary Church association was formed. Its present officers are as follows:



New Bible Institute Building in South Wayne

President—Rev. J. E. Ramseyer.

Vice President—Rev. A. E. Funk, New York.

Secretary—Rev. William Egley.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. D. Y. Schultz.

Treasurer—David Schindler, Bluffton, Ohio.

WORK IT IS DOING.

The work of the association is essentially missionary in its character. It does not assume to educate men and women for the regular ministry of the church, but rather to equip them for effective work as missionaries accessory to the various church organizations. Much of its effort is devoted to the establishing of missions in the cities where peculiar effectiveness of the work results from the conditions encountered, the work being carried directly into the localities where the need is most apparent, and where the lowly are aided not only along spiritual lines, but temporarily also in the actual necessities of life which may be imperative for their temporary relief.

From the association, also, are sent out laborers to assist in building up weak churches by evangelistic work and in supplying pastors temporarily to congregations which have no ministerial head. The work is entirely a labor of unselfish devotion to the cause of Christ, performed without expectation of pecuniary reward beyond actual necessities by men and women who are seeking to make the world better.

CAME TO FORT WAYNE.

Casting about for a new location for the institute when the buildings and equipment in the little Ohio town became entirely inadequate, the association determined last year to remove to Fort Wayne. Representatives came to this city and quietly purchased a large tract of land at the southern edge of the city. Plans for an institute building were prepared by Architect Bradley, and then began the erection of the handsome structure now complete at a cost of $25,000. Very rapid progress has been made, though it will probably require additionally energetic effort upon the part of the mechanics to prepare the building for dedication on Thursday, as planned.

The main building is 35x145 feet in dimensions, with a wing of L 46x35 feet, each two stories in height. The architecture is pleasing, and the entire structure presents a handsome appearance. The institute is equipped with a large class room and chapel upon the first floor, besides offices, sitting rooms, reception rooms and dormitories occupying the remaining portions of the main building. In the basement are located the kitchen, dining room, laundry and steam heating plant.

ALL RESIDE THERE.

Officers, teachers and students all occupy quarters in the big institute building, which is furnished plainly and substantially for their comfort. Since the removal of the school to Fort Wayne last fall the classes have been conducted in temporary quarters, but the students have now been transferred to the new institute building.

There are at present eighty students in attendance, about equally divided as to sex, and representing nearly every state in the union. The course of study includes bible training, English and German and music. Class sessions are held daily from 9 to 11 o'clock and from 2 to 4. It is expected that night classes will be added shortly, and the institute will be in session for about five months during the fall, winter, with a shorter course during the summer months.

The corps of instructors will include Rev. Ramseyer, the president; Rev. Egley, the secretary, and Rev. Schultz, the assistant secretary, with the assistance of several clergymen who are known as visiting teachers, and will make semi-monthly trips to Fort Wayne to assist in the work. These include Rev. Chandler, of Illinois; Rev. E. A. Thompson, of Berea, Ky.; Rev. A. E. Funk, of New York, and Rev. C. W. Oyer, of Pandora, Ohio.

DEDICATORY SERVICE.

The dedicatory services, which will be held next Thursday, will be an occasion of much gratification to the officers and members of the association, and the program will embrace features for the entire day. All the officers and teachers will be present, in addition to Rev. Ave, a missionary from Africa, who has been representing the association in that foreign land.

Girl Arrested for Murder of Her Infant Stood Convicted by Circumstances and By Her Own Confessions.

FORT WAYNE'S STRANGEST CRIMINAL TRIAL

At Trial a Commission of Physicians of Highest Standing Declared Maggie Wolf Had Never Borne a Child.

The trial of John Godfrey, charged with the murder of his father, commenced in the circuit court last Thursday, marks a rather peculiar coincidence in the annals of the Allen circuit court. The Godfreys are, as presumably all readers of The Sentinel know, Miami Indians and the case in question being the last murder indictment before the court, the coincidence lies in the fact that the first indictment returned to the Allen circuit court was also against a Miami Indian, and like this, for the murder of another of the same tribe. Unlike the present case, however, the accused was never brought to trial. An Indian known as Sa-gua-naugh—probably an amplification of Saginaw—was indicted in 1824 for the murder of an Indian woman whom he was charged with slaying with a knife. The case was docketed, continued to the next term, after which all record of it disappeared. Whether he was given a medal, pensioned or simply fixed it up with the prosecutor does not show up in the achives, which were rather indifferently kept in the early days and especially during the first year of the existence of this judicial circuit. Since then there have been many murder cases tried with varied results, three of them culminating in the hanging of the accused.

No one living today is qualified to opine whether Mr. Sa-gua-naugh should have been hanged or not since no living person is cognizant of the facts or circumstances. Other cases, though, were disposed of in various ways; some to the liking of the general public, others followed by expressions of free disapproval. Sam McDonald was hanged twenty years ago on circumstantial evidence, but subsequent developments justified the findings and sentence; Charles Dunn is serving a life sentence upon a verdict found upon circumstantial evidence only and public opinion as to his guilt or innocence is not unanimous. A man named Crance was given a life sentence some thirty years ago for killing a man named Corson, near Ossian, and a few years ago was pardoned to die shortly afterward, yet in his case a more cold-blooded and deliberate murder never was planned as was proved, but the jury was moved by the eloquence of the defendant's counsel and his life was spared. Mabry Squires, a negro, confessed to killing a tramp in a Wabash box car near the south depot, was acquitted and the public applauded; Mrs. Hassenfuss received an indeterminate sentence for poisoning Carl Westenfeld and the same public frowned. And so we might go through the entire category of the hundred or so of murders charged in this county during the last eighty years and find variations of opinion in each one of them; all, however, corroborating the axiom that there is no telling what a jury will do.

Probably the most remarkable murder case ever tried in this county was that against Maggie Wolf, in 1873, a date not so remote as to be beyond the easy recollection of most Fort Wayneites of middle age. This was a case in which the accused made two distinct confessions of guilt, was surrounded by a chain of unimpeachable circumstantial evidence and yet in a trial lasting less than two days was acquitted upon the testimony of half a dozen witnesses, who made no pretense whatever of knowing anything about circumstances surrounding the murder. Of the parties immediately connected with this celebrated case of nearly a third of a century ago all are dead with the exception of Hon. Walpole G. Colerick and Henry Colerick, the defendant's counsel; Frank Gladio, of Jefferson township, foreman of the grand jury which found the indictment; Joseph Harter, of West Main street, who first discovered the murder, and Dennis McFeeley, to whose restaurant, corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets, the accused was taken immediately after arrest and where she made her second confession.

On the morning of August 15, 1873, Joseph Harter and his wife, living then as now, on West Main street, near the corner of Fulton, were aroused from their sleep by the groans of some person evidently in pain near their home. It was just about daybreak and Mr. Harter went to his bedroom window to investigate the cause of the disturbance. By the light of the early dawn he saw on the sidewalk in front of his house a young woman and by her side on the walk the body of an infant, naked, and apparently just born. He dressed hurriedly, ran downstairs and to the front of his house only to be surprised to find no one in sight. It had by this time grown somewhat lighter and he plainly saw blotches of blood on the sidewalk and a trail of blood leading westward. He then ran as far west as Broadway, but from there could see no one. He retraced his steps to Fulton street and ran south on Fulton to West Berry, but looking in every direction could see no one. He then went to the corner of Main and Griffith streets, but from there could see no living person. Then it occurred to him to go to the rear of his house which abutted the Wabash and Erie canal. The canal, then, it must be remembered, was where the Nickel Plate tracks now are. There in the water close to the edge he saw the pale white face of an infant child. He quickly took the body from the water, carried it into his house only to find that life was already extinct. He immediately notified the authorities, who at once took charge of the case.

Coroner Webb took charge of the remains while the late Christopher Kelly, then city marshal, set about to unravel the mystery. The marshal found blood stains on the sidewalk where Mr. Harter had first seen the woman and a trail of blood led around the house to the spot where the infant body was found in the canal. Footprints in the soft ground indicated that a person, apparently a woman, and barefooted at that, had left the trail of blood. Marshal Kelly then proceeded to follow these footprints. They led him through the city toward the east and down the heel-path of the canal far beyond the city limits. His progress was slow, as sometimes the ground grew hard or the dust disappeared and no trace was visible for a distance of several roads.

The trail continued eastward and finally led Marshal Kelly to New Haven, through its streets and up to the door of a man named Wolf, then in the saloon business at that village. The marshal rapped at the door and his summons was answered by Mrs. Wolf. Kelly asked her whether any one had recently entered the house to which the woman replied that no one except her daughter had entered the house that morning and in answer to another question said that her daughter had just arrived from somewhere and was up stairs in bed, very sik. No objection was offered to the marshal going to the girl's bed room. Kelly found the girl in evident pain, and the bloody condition of the bed and the young woman's wearing apparel satisfied him he had not followed a false trail and his satisfaction was increased when replying to his interrogation the girl said that she had just come from Fort Wayne, that she had walked down the canal and that she had been barefooted. The marshal then placed her under arrest.

Marshal Kelly having followed the trail on foot was obliged to secure a horse and buggy at New Haven and loading his prisoner into it he started for this city. Before leaving her home the girl broke down completely and confessed to all the details of the tragedy and admitted having strangled the babe immediately after its birth and then threw the body into the canal and immediately hurrying away from the scene of her crime. She became hysterical and cried piteously, her hysteria finally giving way to rage. She named a young man of a respectable Fort Wayne family as the author of her ruin and father of her babe, and insisted that she should not be made to bear the burden of her crime alone, but that he should be arrested as an accessory. On the way to this city she spoke freely of the infanticide, bewailed her fate, while deploring her crime, and continued her imprecations against the man whom she charged with being responsible for her unfortunate plight.

Arriving in this city Marshal Kelly drove to the restaurant known as Oyster Bay, at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets, where the "Corner" barber shop now is, and which was run by Mr. and Mrs. Dennis R. McFeeley. Although it was in the middle of August, the weather was remarkably cool and the girl was taken there to receive warmth and nourishment. She was placed in an up stairs room with Mrs. McFeeley, to whom she repeated the confession she had previously made to Marshal Kelly. After a short time she was taken to the county jail and locked up.

Within a few hours Walpole G. and Henry Colerick had been engaged to defend her and no court being then in session her attorneys, having already been advised of her confession, admonished her to make no further statements of any character and to neither deny or affirm anything she had already stated. Her physical condition was precarious, but acting upon the advice of her attorneys the prisoner lapsed into absolute quietude and the few weeks intervening between her arrest and the convening of court were uneventful save that the woman was thoroughly examined by half a dozen of the best known and most responsible physicians in the city at that time. When the circuit court met for the October term the grand jury, of which Frank Gladio, of Jefferson township, was foreman, returned a true bill against her, charging murder in three counts. The state's attorney was Joseph S. France and the witnesses examined by the grand jury were Mr. and Mrs. Harter, Marshal Kelly, Coroner Webb, Mrs. D. R. McFeeley and Drs. Woodworth and Chalmers, both now deceased.

According to the records the trial was commenced November 10 of the same year in the criminal court, which was then in existence, and with the late Judge Joseph Brackenridge on the bench. State's Attorney France, who had presented the case to the grand jury, prosecuted the case in court, and as before stated, the Messrs. Colerick defended the girl. When she was arraigned for trial a plea of not guilty was entered and a jury, of which the late James A. Jacoby was foreman, was empaneled. The state introduced a powerful array of witnesses and a conviction was practically a foregone conclusion. Mr. and Mrs. Harter testified to the facts already related regarding the awakening early in the morning, presence of a girl on the street under their window, while Mr. Harter continued and related the circumstances of the finding of the body and the unaccountable disappearance of the woman in the case. The coroner gave his testimony and then Marshal Kelly told of tracing the bloody trail to the spot where the babe was found, following the naked footprints to New Haven, the statement of the girl's mother, and lastly the confession of the girl herself. Mrs. McFeely also testified that the girl had made a confession to her, and other witnesses were called to prove the girl's reputation and other matters having more or less bearing on the case, and altogether it looked as though the state had put up a pretty solid prosecution.

The defense did not put even the defendant on the stand and did not introduce a single witness who knew anything whatever about the circumstances of the murder or any of the incidents connected with it. The sole witnesses for the defense were Drs. Woodworth, Gregg, Chalmers, Dills and two others of equally high professional and social standing. Each of these physicians testified that he had made a carsful and complete physical examination of the prisoner while in jail and found that she was a virgin, that she had never given birth to a child, and that it was a pure physical impossibility for a mother to present the physical conditions found in the examination of Maggie Wolf. Owing to the high standing and wholly disinterested character of these half-dozen expert witnesses the jury acquitted the accused, rendering a verdict of not guilty after taking a single ballot, the entire trial lasting less than two days.

As before stated, the girl herself was never put upon the witness stand. The defense did not need her and the state could not compel her to give any testimony. It is a fact, though, that during the several months intervening between her arrest and her trial she never recanted the confessions she had made immediately following her apprehension. Neither did she at any time deny having been in Fort Wayne on that eventful night or having walked from Fort Wayne to New Haven by the canal route, as set out in the foregoing narrative. All the evidence against her was circumstantial, yet corroborative, but the testimony of the physicians was so direct, so positive, so unanimous and the character of the witnesses so irreproachable that the jury could, in the face of it, do nothing but render a verdict of acquittal. No explanation of this remarkable case has ever been seriously attempted. Bribery, collusion, ignorance or sentiment could neither one be entertained. The woman and all her relatives were in the most ordinary circumstances, there was no one else under suspicion, the intellectual qualifications of the physicians were of the highest order and the girl and her friends were practically entire strangers to all of them. So there you are.

The verdict was indifferently received by the public. At first people shrugged their shoulders and said it was strange; then people looked wise, and finally laughed and accepted the incident as being strange but closed. Had the accused been a man, had her victim been of maturer age, or had her condition or circumstances been less pitiable there would

(Continued on Page Ten.)

Death-Dealing Bridge is Styled a Murder Mill

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—Twenty-four men have been killed at different times by a bridge jointly maintained by the Menon Railroad company and the county of Putnam.

The coroner, in one of his verdicts, uses this language: "I would recommend that the bridge be torn down at once or so raised that it would not touch a tall man on the top of a car. From the number of deaths at this bridge some one or the authorities are to blame. It is strange that any such murder mill should stand so long in an enlightened community and in this day of improvements. Whoever is responsible for the condition of the bridge should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and made to pay heavy damages."

When the railroad was built, fifty years ago, the engineers struck a serious problem near Putnamville. There were limestone hills towering high above and cuts and fills had to be made the entire distance. When they reached the National road, which runs from Washington city to St. Louis, it was high above any grade they could make. They could not get over it and were compelled to cut through. The county put a bridge over the road, the bottom timbers being not more than three feet above the old box cars of those days.

Air brakes were not in vogue and brakemen were compelled to be on the tops of cars in freight trains most of the time. Then came the slaughter. Man after man was killed by being knocked from the top of the cars. Then the county raised the bridge about two feet, but almost coincident with this came larger and higher freight cars and the danger was not decreased. Indeed, some furniture cars were so high that they almost touched the timbers of the bridge as they passed under it.

As the number of deaths increased various expedients were used to stop the slaughter. One was to put poles above the track fifty feet on either side of the bridge and from these suspend ropes, which came down to the top of a passing freight car. When a brakeman was hit by one of these ropes it was a sign that danger was near and he was supposed to drop down on the top of the car and remain there until the car passed under the bridge. If the warning rope missed him or if for any reason he failed to heed it he was carried against the bridge and to certain death.

Conference after conference was held between the railroad officers and the county officials, but nothing came of them. The railroad company could not lower its tracks and the county could not raise the bridge except at enormous expense, for it would involve a fill of more than a mile on each side in order to lessen the steep grade that would thus be made. Thus the matter has stood, and thus twenty-four lives have been sacrificed.

INDIANA BRIDGE at WHICH 24 MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Bowser Joins a Club

Is Elected a Member of the Unsophisticated Innocents and Thinks It a Great Honor—Goes to Meeting In State, but Returns In Sorry Plight.

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"HERE is something that came for you by mail this afternoon," said Mrs. Bowser as she handed Mr. Bowser an official envelope when he came up to dinner the other evening. "I hope you have not been drawn on a jury again."

Mr. Bowser opened the envelope with great deliberation and at once commenced to grow dignified. He drew himself up, swelled out his chest, and when Mrs. Bowser asked what the communication was he loftily replied:

"I have rather been expecting the honor, but didn't know exactly when it would come."

"So you have been honored?"

"I call it an honor, indeed. This is to notify me that I have been elected a member of the Unsophisticated Innocent club and that I am expected to appear there this evening and make a few remarks and pay the first quarter's dues."

"The what kind of club?"

"The Unsophisticated Innocents."

"Some one is playing a joke on you. No club of any standing ever took such a name as that."

"My dear woman, no one ever attempts to joke with me," replied Mr. Bowser as he folded his arms across his breast and thought of Napoleon crossing the Alps. "The U. I. club, as I happen to know, is composed of artists, poets, authors and statesmen, and the honor of belonging to it is something to be coveted. My name went in a full year ago, and they have just got around to elect me. I would rather be a member of the U. I. club than be mayor of the city or any other officer of importance."

Mrs. Bowser said no more until dinner was over, while Mr. Bowser's dignity and pomposity seemed to grow with every minute. Before the meal was concluded it was plain that he looked upon her as very small potatoes.

"And so you mean to go to this Unsophisticated thing this evening?" she queried as they passed upstairs.

"Please give the club its title or do not mention it at all," he sternly replied.

"But you are going?"

"Of course I'm going. You might as well ask if I would take the office of president of the United States if elected. Be kind enough to lay out my dress suit."

"And you—you are sure about it?"

"Sure about what?"

"That this is a nice club and that this letter is not a joke. That title makes me fear that—that"—

"Madam, are you getting daft all at once? You have but to ask the first man you meet to learn that the Unsophisticated Innocents are men of the highest standing. Joke with me! Joke with Mr. Bowser! Do I look like a man to take liberties with? You seem to have queer ideas about things."

No more was said, and half an hour later Mr. Bowser came downstairs in his dress suit and prepared to go out.

"Do you expect to be called on for a few remarks?" she asked as he was drawing on his gloves.

"Certainly. I shall make an address from twenty minutes to half an hour in length. They may not be satisfied with one, but want two or three of them."

"And are you prepared at such short notice?"

"I am always prepared to make an address, deliver a lecture or get off a speech. You seem to forget who I am. Don't sit up for me. It may be daylight before I return. What the devil is that old wall eyed cat looking at me in that way for?"

The cat had been taking a nap under the lounge and had come out to see Mr. Bowser in his dress suit. The look complained of was one of comic horror, but there was no club handy, and she escaped punishment. When Mr. Bowser had departed the feline turned to Mrs. Bowser, and, though no words were uttered, she was understood to say:

"Now, what we want to do is to get ready for high old jinks. When the Unsophisticated Innocent comes home, you'll hear things creak!"

Mrs. Bowser did not go to bed. At midnight, as she sat reading her book, she heard a great shuffling and suppressed laughter on the doorstep, and as she opened the door three men ran away and Mr. Bowser lurched in. She assisted him along to the sitting room and into a chair, and under the gaslight she saw that he had been weeping. That was not all. His hat and gloves and cane were gone. He had been rolled in the dust, and one coat tail was missing. His trousers were torn and the buttons ripped off his vest, and no man could have looked more dilapidated.

"Well?" she queried after giving him a long looking over.

"It was just as you said," he replied as the tears started afresh.

"You mean that the Unsophisticated Innocents were a lot of jokers?"

"Yesh. I was in a room over a shaloon, and they—they joked with me. Mrs. Bowsher, I was never sho insulted in my life. I would have given a thousand dollars to get home, but they wouldn't let me. When I wanted to go, they rolled me on the floor. Think of it, Mrs. Bowsher, rolling me, your loving husband, Mr. Bowsher, on the floor!"

"Didn't I tell you it was all a fake?"

"Yesh, you did, but I didn't believe you. I thought you didn't know nothing. Oh, it was awful, Mrs. Bowsher—perfectly awful. They asked me to get up and shpeak, and when I rose they pelted me wiz onions and taters and yelled me down. Think of their hitting me on my bald head wiz a tater!"

A wave of emotion swept over him at the recollection, and he sobbed aloud. Mrs. Bowser patted him on the head, and the cat came and rubbed against his leg, but it was five minutes before he could go on.

"They wouldn't listen to my address, but howled me down and shouted for beer. There was 'bout fifty fellers, and they made me buy 'bout two kegs of beer. When I said I wouldn't buy any they rolled me on the floor and pulled my coat tail off. Think of that, Mrs. Bowsher!"

"Yes, I'm thinking."

"Think of a great big loafer grabbing hold of me and swinging me around and tearing my coat tail off! Don't you think I can have him sent to prison for that? And they didn't stop there. They tore all the buttons off my vest and rode me around the room on a bench. How dare they do such things to Mr. Bowsher—how dare they?"

"Well, you are not fatally injured, are you?" she asked after a silence, during which the tears chased each other down his cheeks.

"I guess not. I've got about forty bumps and bruises, but I guess I will live through it. But what about my feelings, Mrs. Bowsher—what about my feelings? I shall never get over it. They make me buy two kegs of beer. They roll me over the floor. They tear off one of my coat tails. Then they shing a song 'bout Bowsher and Towsher and Wowsher, and everybody laughs and yells. Mrs. Bowsher"—

"But what did you drink?" she interrupted.

"Nozzing 't all. I got mad and wouldn't drink, and then they held me down on the floor and poured beer down my neck—poured almost a keg of beer down my neck!"

"And have you had enough of the Unsophisticated Innocents?"

"I have, Mrs. Bowsher—I have. From this time forward whatever you tell me to do I shall do. You know best about all things. You—you are a wise womans, and I'm—I'm a fool. Mrs. Bow-ow-sher, I never in all my life loved you ash I do—do"—

He rose up with the intention of adding an embrace to his words, but lurched aside and sat down on the floor with a great jar, and, leaning his back against the wall, he was soon sound asleep. Mrs. Bowser left him there and went to bed. At what hour he followed her she did not know, but she certainly expected to find him in a humble and contrite mood when she awoke. A surprise awaited her. As he got out of bed at the usual hour he said:

"It seems a mighty funny thing that I can't go out to a club of an evening without this house being all upset. Here we are, half an hour late this morning!"

"I believe you did join the Unsophisticated Innocents last night," she replied.

"Of course I did, and I never had such honor and deference paid me before. I was it with the biggest kind of an I, and I suppose you will be jealous about it!" M. QUAD.

SHE SAW HE HAD BEEN WEEPING.

TRUSTEE QUALIFIES.

W. Homer Young qualified this afternoon as trustee of Lafayette township and will serve in place of Nathan Horn, who has resigned the position.

When you need a pill it is always best to buy the best. Dade's Little Liver Pills are the best. Try them. They have a way of their own. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

TRY THE SENTINEL WANT ADS.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

A REFUGE FOR THE TEMPTED.

When temptations fierce assail,
And I tremble on the brink;
When my will cannot avail
'Gainst the craving for the drink—
"Jesus, Lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly;
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high."

When the foe besets me sore,
And I can no longer stand
'Gainst the drink shop's open door
That I see on every hand—
"Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee;
Leave, ah, leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me."

When I know that Thou art near
That Thou wilt not let me sink,
I shall have no cause to fear,
Thou wilt break the chains of drink—
"All my trust in Thee is laid,
All my help from Thee I bring,
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."
—National Advocate.

WHAT GIRLS MAY DO.

What Has Been Done and What Can Be Done by Them in the Temperance Cause.

J. G. Holland wrote in Mrs. Hayes' album these words: "Women only can make wine-drinking unfashionable and heal the nation of this curse."

What did Dr. Holland mean by "women only?" Is it true that only women can make wine-drinking unfashionable and heal this nation of this curse? You and I need to know this first; because if only we women can do this thing, why it is an awful responsibility upon us, each one of us. And if somebody else can do it, we, like all others, would like to give that somebody else the job. Some years ago, at Washington, Mrs. Hayes became mistress at the white house, and it was for her, and no one else, to say what the social atmosphere should be which surrounded her guests, and how they should be entertained at her home. Well, she did an unheard-of thing. She banished wine from all her entertainments, with just one exception. Secretary Evarts made a fuss. He was mortified. He could not endure to have Lord and Lady English, Count and Countess French and Baron and Baroness German come to the white house dinners and have nothing fit for them to drink—not a drop of poison. It was too utterly queer. So Mrs. Hayes made one exception in favor of their foreign highnesses and allowed wine upon her table in their presence. But only for once. Her conscience—high-souled woman that she was—smote her for that one little cowardly compromise with wrong. She could better endure to have Secretary Evarts and the Smiths ashamed of her than to be ashamed of herself. So she quietly and forever prohibited wine from her table, and cheerfully endured the lifted eyebrows and shrugged shoulders of the diplomats, British, French, Russian and all, and the short-lived hiss of "fashionable" society until that hiss turned into a cheer, and fashionable society turned round, like the spaniel it is, and trotted on behind its mistress. It became unfashionable to serve wine and to offer wine in fashionable society while Mrs. Hayes was in the white house.

What Mrs. Hayes did in the white house every girl can do in her own home, if she will.—Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, in National Advocate.

TEMPERANCE BREVITIES.

The Swedish National Good Templars have a membership of 30,000.

Many a man feasts his body delicately and feeds his soul on garbage.—Houston Chronicle.

The liquor dealers of Scranton, Pa., have signed an agreement to observe the law by reason of the efforts of the Municipal League.

"More than 600 persons are killed weekly in this state by drink," said Rev. William N. Yates, in an address recently delivered before the W. C. T. U. in Philadelphia.

Never before in the history of temperance agitation has there been such widespread and continuous attack on the liquor traffic as at the present time.—Truth (liquor paper).

How would you like to have your son become a drunkard or your daughter marry a toper? Of course you would not like it; then what are you doing to prevent it?—American Issue.

Speaking at a temperance meeting at Norwich, Eng., the bishop of Ipswich said that whatever legislation was joyously received by the trade must be, from the temperance reformer's standpoint, nothing short of a calamity.

But Was She?

A London cabman has brought suit against a woman for not paying the legal fare, and his constant remark was: "She ain't a lady." "Do you know a lady when you see one?" asked the judge. "I do, yer honor. Last week a lady gave me a sov'rin instead of a shillin' and I called: 'Beg pardon, madam, I've got a sov'rin instead of a shillin',' and she shouts back: 'Well, you old fool, keep the change and get drunk with it!' That's wot I calls a lady!"—Tribune.

France a Land of Smokers.

In France there are 6,000,000 smokers, and of every 15 there are eight who smoke a pipe, five who smoke cigars and only two who use cigarettes. Still, the French consume more than 800,000,000 cigarettes a year, or enough to go around the world 500 times if they were placed end to end in a line.

One of King's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating even if you can eat but little, will digest the little you do eat and cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching and Weak Heart. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

NORTHERN INDIANA NEWS AND GOSSIP

The new M. E. church at Monroe is to be dedicated March 12.

Crittenden Klose, a Bluffton young man, is dead at Minneapolis.

E. F. Bartels, a well known Warsaw tailor, died Wednesday morning, aged 75 years.

Eagles at Wabash have incorporated a building and loan association with a capital stock of $10,000.

Abigail Baker, a prominent farmer in Wabash county, was killed Wednesday while felling a tree upon his farm.

John Haverstock, a resident of Elkhart county for over half a century, is dead at his home in Waterford, aged 75 years.

John Magley, jr., has been elected truant officer for Adams county, succeeding Leonard W. Johnson, who died a short time ago.

Samuel Cramer, forty-nine years of age, residing near Winamac, suddenly fell dead from heart disease after having eaten his dinner.

The Cottage Home hotel at Hartford City was wrecked by an explosion of gas Tuesday night. Guests had narrow escapes, but none of them was injured.

John Sheehan, a retired farmer 81 years of age, dropped dead from heart trouble at his home in Decatur Friday afternoon. He was an early settler of Adams county.

The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Minnich, of Plato, Lagrange county, died as the result of falling into a kettle of scalding water while at play about the home.

Forty carloads of ice are being shipped daily from Lake Maxinkuckee to Indianapolis and other points. The ice is from eighteen to twenty-four inches in thickness.

Joseph Eacock, an attorney at Lafayette, has been arrested on a charge of blackmail, with six indictments against him. There are also indictments against two or three other persons.

Judge James S. Dodge, in the Lagrange circuit court, in naming a special judge to preside in his absence, selected Hon. O. L. Ballou, the democratic candidate whom he defeated in November.

Six hundred Knights of Pythias are expected to attend the district meeting in Warsaw Tuesday. Phoenix lodge, of Fort Wayne, will make the trip in a special train to confer the rank of knight before the district body.

Mrs. Susan Link, near Auburn, has just celebrated her 97th birthday anniversary and is undoubtedly the oldest person in DeKalb county. She has fifty-six lineal descendants, including four children, twenty-three grandchildren, twenty-four great grandchildren and five great great grandchildren.

When the managers of the shoe factory at Huntington ordered the employes to turn out more work without providing for additional pay, a miniature strike resulted in which five men walked out, but their places were filled and the factory is yet in operation.

Two farmers near Huntington are puzzled over the receipt of letters from Fort Wayne containing what is evidently conscience money. Samuel Paul received a letter containing $41.80 and George Close received a similar letter which held $8. They have no idea by whom the money was sent them.

Citizens of Logansport will hold a mass meeting Monday night to protest against the present management of the municipal electric lighting plant. There is said to be general dissatisfaction, coupled with a demand that the management be taken from the city council and vested in an independent board.

Henry Shaffer, of Walton, a man of wealth, has just visited Logansport for the first time in twenty-one years, though he lives but twelve miles distant. He explains his long absence by saying that he had no business in the city and that his curiosity to see Logansport was not sufficient to wean him from his work.

Angered over the attention her husband was paying to other women, Mrs. Ed Wingfield, of Bluffton, met him at the interurban station there and gave him a whipping. He retaliated by having his wife arrested for assault and battery after he had been fined $1 for carrying a revolver.

Joseph Marks an eccentric character at Valparaiso, is critically ill and he has just made an eccentric contract. He has paid a carpenter $3 to make a pine box which is to serve as his coffin and has paid an expressman a similar amount to haul his remains in a transfer wagon to the potter's field, where he is content to be buried.

Ralph Miller, 16 years of age, living in Cleveland township, Whitley county, is in jail at Columbia City, charged with having broken into Elza Tillman's store at South Whitley and stolen pipes and cigars to the value of $10 and a dollar in cash. When Miller admitted his guilt he was taken to Columbia City by an uncle and turned over to the authorities.

By a majority of 54 votes, Washington township, Whitley county, at a special election Wednesday, declined to give a subsidy of $7,500 for the construction of the proposed Huntington, Columbia City and Northern interurban line.

While acting as special constable and serving an ejectment notice upon Clem Knoff, at Decatur, Wednesday afternoon, Dee Jackson was brutally assaulted by Knoff, who struck him upon the head with the blunt end of an ax. Jackson was knocked unconscious and the outcome of his injuries is problematical. Knoff is under arrest.

Pennville, Jay county, the wealthiest and largest unincorporated town in Indiana, has petitioned for an election to vote on a proposition to incorporate. The election was ordered today by the county commissioners for February 21. The town was incorporated many years ago, but the corporation was thrown aside by some troublous village litigation.

Persons who have recently had a conversation with A. E. Weist, one of the promoters of the Huntington, Columbia City and Northwestern Traction company, say that he feels that after the election in Columbia township, Whitley county, he will be in a position to let the contract for the construction of the line, subject to the condition that the other subsidies asked for are voted.

Miss Mae Catherine Wood, who threatens to bring a $25,000 damage suit for alleged breach of promise against Senator T. C. Platt, of New York, lived in Elkhart eight years ago, and with Col. R. M. Johnson succeeded in obtaining a $15,000 settlement to civil suits brought against the Old Peoples' Mutual Aid association. She was then supposed to be a lawyer.

Under a compromise agreement Claude L. Coolman entered a plea of guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the Whitley circuit court at Columbia City Friday and was sentenced to the Jeffersonville reformatory for from two to twenty-one years. Coolman was convicted of killing Frank Stallsmith, stepfather of his sweetheart, on April 18, 1903, in an altercation which grew out of Stallsmith's objections to the visits of the young man to his home. The prisoner was once convicted of murder and sent to the penitentiary for life, but the supreme court reversed the verdict and sent the case back for retrial.

The petition of the executors of the estate of the late Francis H. Howe, of Lima, Lagrange county, to sell at private sale sixty-two shares of Calumet and Hecla mining stock, has been granted by the circuit court. Thirty years ago the late Mr. Howe purchased a large number of shares in this company, paying $25 a share, through the Elliott bank, of Boston. For years it paid him a dividend in excess of $10,000. At time of death the major portion of the stock was sold, but sixty-two shares remained for the widow. At yesterday's quotation the stock was worth $675 a share, or $41,850 for stock which cost $1,550.

Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is an improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial remedies. It acts on the bowels—drives the cold out of the system, cures Croup, Whooping Cough, wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the lungs. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is the best Cough Syrup for children. Tastes good. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

Special Notice to Farmers.

If you want a live daily newspaper, delivered at your door every morning, try the Daily Sentinel. Only three dollars per year and all the news. The Sentinel is a member of the Associated Press and gives all the news of the world. Try it one year.

TO BUILD FACTORY HERE.

Denver capitalists have organized a company with a capital stock of $100,000 to build three factories for the manufacture of gas-making machines, one of which will be located in this city. The Fort Wayne plant will cost $20,000, says a dispatch from that city. The other factories will be located at Rockford, Ill., and Denver. H. W. Gremmels, of Denver, is the inventor of the machine, which is said to increase the lighting power of gas 100 per cent. Associated with him are several Denver capitalists, A. Moore Berry, H. A. Balcom, F. R. Tuttle, F. H. Porter, F. H. Randall, H. C. Porter and others.

ManZan is the Pile Remedy that reaches the spot and stops all pile pain instantly. If you suffer with Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles and want to be cured it is only necessary to use ManZan, the Great Pile Cure. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

COULDN'T SPELL NAME.

Lawrence Burton applied to Deputy Clerk John Belot this afternoon for a marriage license, but when it came to spelling the name of Mrs. Burton-to-be he was not there with the goods and proceedings had to be delayed until he could get a little information on the subject.

PROMINENT MISSION WORKERS TO SPEAK

Interesting Rally at West Jefferson Street Christian Church Next Thursday.

A foreign mission rally will be held at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ next Thursday morning and afternoon and a number of widely known mission workers will be present and make addresses. The services will begin at 10 a. m. and will close about 4 p. m. President McLean, of Cincinnati, head of the foreign missionary society, will preside, and Rev. Cecil J. Armstrong, of Winchester, Ky., will be one of the speakers. There will be an exhibit of maps, charts, literature and idols. No money will be asked for and no pledges taken.

President McLean will deliver the introductory address and the other speakers and their subjects are: Rev. H. E. Stevens, Van Wert, Ohio, "The Purpose and Promise of God;" Rev. E. O. Tilburn, of Warsaw, "What Christ Expects of Us;" Rev. D. T. Harris, Butler, "My Debt to My Generation;" Rev. Vernon Stauffer, Angola, "The Grounds of Missionary Obligation;" Rev. Cecil J. Armstrong, "The Missionary Bump;" Rev. M. F. Rickoff, Fort Wayne, "The Cost of Delay;" Rev. A. N. Gillespie, Columbia City, "The Assured Success of Foreign Missions;" Rev. J. A. Brown, Auburn, "The Missionary Spirit: How Promoted;" Rev. E. W. Allen, Fort Wayne, "The Will of God as Related to Missions;" Rev. Cephas Shelbourne, Huntington, "The Need of More Abundant Giving;" Rev. G. C. Wilson, Harlan, "Prayer for Missions and Missionaries;" Rev. L. W. Fairfield, Angola, "The March Offering Habit."

Persons are privileged to come and go at will while the program is in progress and a cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend all or any part of the services.

WANT TO BE A MIDDY?

Congressman Gilbert will name a candidate for admission to Annapolis naval academy, who will take the examination for entrance in April, and has decided to allow every young man of good character in the district to compete for the appointment. Of the conditions, Mr. Gilbert says: "The candidate must be from sixteen to twenty years of age, and must be examined in reading and writing, spelling, punctuation and capitals, grammar, geography, United States history, world's history, arithmetic, algebra and geometry. The examinations are very severe. Anyone desiring to compete in a preliminary examination must first satisfy me that he is a young man of good character and habits, who would give promise of bringing credit upon the naval service of our country. He must then submit himself to a physical examination at the hands of Dr. Christian B. Stemen, of Fort Wayne, who is well known throughout the district. Those who pass this examination will then be required to take an examination in the several subjects heretofore mentioned, to be conducted early in March by three well known educators of the district, who will hereafter be selected and announced, and the candidate receiving the highest percentage as certified to by this committee will be named by me for appointment. Those next highest will be named in their order as alternates, should there be occasion for an alternate. It is apparent that only those who are able to pass the very highest order of examination should enter this contest. His physical examination may be taken at any time and should be taken soon, as those intending to enter the contest should have as much time as possible to prepare for the same. Any inquiries in regard to the matter, addressed to me, I will take pleasure in answering. I would be very glad if every newspaper in the district, of whatever politics, would copy this statement, so that everybody may have equal opportunity."

FORT WAYNE'S STRANGEST TRIAL

(Continued from Page Nine.)

probably have been some indignation, but as it was the outcome was gracefully accepted and the case was allowed to go down into history as one of the unsolved problems of criminal annals. G. S.

Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way. A certain cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineules relieve Backache and Kidney pains permanently. If you need such a remedy let us show you the wonderful Pineules. Sold by Meyer Bros. and A. C. Gocke.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Stubborn Coughs and Colds CURED BY FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Obstinate, racking Coughs that make your head ache, your throat and lungs sore and inflamed, that rob you of sleep until your system becomes so run down that you are in grave danger of Pneumonia or Consumption, are quickly cured by **Foley's Honey and Tar.**

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, allays the feverish conditions, stops the cough and prevents serious results from a cold.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

is the only prominent cough medicine on the market that does not contain opiates or harmful drugs of any kind and on this account is safest for children.

It is unexcelled for Croup and Whooping Cough and will quickly cure the racking cough which follows measles and leaves so many children with weak lungs unless properly treated.

Remember the name — **Foley's Honey and Tar**—and refuse substitutes that cost **you the same** as the genuine. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation.

Consumption Threatened.

C. Unger, 211 Maple St., Champiagn, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and I was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar; it cured me, and I have not been troubled since."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, $1.00.

The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the $1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

DREIER & BRO.

RHEUMATISM

Bone or Back Pains, Swollen Joints CURED THROUGH THE BLOOD

By Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.)

TO PROVE IT, B.B.B. SENT FREE. We want every reader of this paper who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send them by return mail a sample of Botanic Blood Balm, the wonderful Blood Remedy which has cured, to stay cured, more old deep-seated, obstinate cases of rheumatism than all other remedies, doctors, hot springs or liniments combined. Botanic Blood Balm kills the uric acid poison in the blood, in its place giving pure red, nourishing blood, sending a rich, tingling flood of warm blood direct to the paralyzed nerves, bones and joints, giving warmth and strength just where it is needed, and in this way making a perfect cure, B, B, B, has cured hundreds of cases where the sufferer has been doubled up for years, or where the joints had been swollen so long they were almost brittle and perfectly rigid and stiff, yet B.B.B unlimbered the joints, straightened out the bent back and made a perfect, lasting cure after all other remedies had failed.

Leading Symptoms.

Bone pains, sciatica, or shooting pains up and down the leg, aching back or shoulder blades, swollen joints or swollen muscles, difficulty in moving around so you have to use crutches: blood thin or skin pale; skin itches and burns; shifting pains; bad breath, etc. Botanic Blood Balm [B. B. B.] will remove every symptom, give quick relief from the first dose and permanently cure in a few weeks' time.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys.

One of the causes of Rheumatism is due to kidneys and bladder. Pains in the loins and a feeling of a dull, heavy weight in lower parts of the Bowels, urinous taste in mouth or disagreable odor of the urine are some of the leading symptoms. For this trouble there is no better medicine than B. B. B. It stimulates all the nerves of the Kidneys into action, opens up every channel resulting in healthy natural flow of urine, the passing off of the uric acid and all other diseased matter, and a lasting cure made. B.B.B. makes the kidneys and bladder strong and healthy.

OUR GUARANTEE.—Take a large bottle of Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) as directed on label, and when the right quantity is taken a cure is certain, sure and lasting. If not cured your money will promptly be refunded without argument.

Botanic Blood Balm [B.B.B.] is Pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. Strengthens Weak Kidneys and Stomachs, cures Dyspepsia. Sold by all Druggists, $1. Per Large Bottle, with complete direction for home cure. Sample Sent Free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble, and special free medical advice, as suit your case, will be sent in sealed letter.

For sale by B. R. Noll, 118 East Columbia St. and 1102 Broadway.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, [illegible] Street, New York

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND GOODS

Now is the time to buy stoves. Come in and see the bargains we are offering. GEO. W. OTT.

1214 CALHOUN STREET.

Allen County maps for sale at this office. 26-tf

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longcliff hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1903, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

NICKEL PLATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 4	2 05
Nickel Plate Express, No. 8	3 10
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 55
Local Freight	12 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 25
Western Express, No. 1	11 [illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	4 10
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

REVISED SCHEDULE
WABASH RAILROAD
EFFECT (1905) JANUARY
ALL TRAINS DAILY

Trains Going Eastward		Trains Going Westward	
No. 2	5:35 A. M.	No. 9	5:40 A. M.
No. 22	5:45 A. M.	No. 19	5:55 A. M.
No. 28	5:27 A. M.	No. 7	9:00 A. M.
No. 8	8:39 A. M.	No. 1	11:15 A. M.
No. 6	11:47 A. M.	*No. 11	11:52 A. M.
No. 14	4:10 P. M.	No. 3	5:30 P. M.
No. 4	4:51 P. M.	No. 5	8:50 P. M.
No. 24	6:25 P. M.	*No. 23	8:28 P. M.
No. 16	8:22 P. M.	No. 15	11:25 P. M.

*Trains 11 and 23 do not go west of Fort Wayne.
Eastward Service: Trains 2, 4, 8, 14, 16 via Butler Road. Trains 6, 22, 24, 28 via Old Road.
Westward Service: Trains 1, 3, 9, 11, 15, 19 via Butler Road. Trains 5, 7, 23 via Old Road.
R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILWAY
SEPTEMBER 25th, 1904—NOW IN EFFECT. Sun

Going South	Daily	ExSun.	ExSun.	ExSun.	Only
Lv. Ft. Wayne	12.20AM	6.35AM	12.30PM	7.00PM	7.00PM
Ar. Portland	2.01AM	8.15AM	2.13PM	8.55PM	8.45PM
Ar. Richmond	3.30AM	9.42AM	3.40PM	....	10.15PM
Ar. Cincinnati	7.15AM	12.20PM	5.55PM	....	....

12.20 am train Sleeper to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. 12.30 noon train, Parlor car.
Trains arrive from South 2.10 am. and 8.40 am. daily, 4.00 pm. except Sunday.

Going North	Daily	Daily to Gd. Rapids	Ex. Sun.
Lv. Ft. Wayne	2.20AM	8.50AM	4.20PM
Ar. Grand Rapids	6.45AM	1.50PM	9.40PM
Ar. Traverse City	1.25PM	8.00PM	.....
Ar. Petoskey	2.50PM	9.35PM	6.05AM
Ar. Mackinaw City	4.15PM	10.50PM	7.20AM

2.20 am. Train, Sleeping Car to G. R. and Mack. City—8.50 am. Train, Parlor Car to G. R. and Mack. City—4.20 pm. Train, Parlor Car to G. R.; Sleeping Car to Mack. City. Trains arrive from North 12.05am, 6.50pm daily, 12.10pm. Ex. Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Station.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO EAST BOUND.	LEAVE	ARRIVE WEST BOUND.
* 5:20 a m	.....	* 3:20 a m
† 7:55 a m	.....	* 4:23 a m
†12:45 p m	.....	† 7:00 a m
* 5:15 p m	.....	†11:40 a m
* 7:45 p m	.....	*11:55 a m
* 9:45 p m	.....	* 4:15 p m
*11:31 p m	.....	.....
† 7:50 a m from Plymouth.		
†10:30 p m from Chicago.		
*11:31 p m	.....	.....
17:00 p m from Crestline.		

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILWAY.
Cincinnati, Findlay and Ft. Wayne Ry.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Lve. Ft. Wayne.	6:40 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Arr. Ottawa	8:35 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arr. Findlay	9:28 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Arr. Cincinnati	1:30 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
	No. 2.	No. 4.
Lve. Cincinnati	3:45 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
Lve. Findlay	7:55 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Lve. Ottawa	8:49 a. m.	5:03 p. m.
Arr. Ft. Wayne.	10:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.

All trains daily except Sunday.
For further information apply to J. Cory Winans, G. T. A., 917 Calhoun street, or local ticket office at Wabash depot.

THE NEW THROUGH LINE.
FORT WAYNE AND WABASH VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY
Hourly Service to
ROANOKE, HUNTINGTON, WABASH, BOYD PARK, PERU, LEWISBURG AND LOGANSPORT.

Trains leave Interurban Station, westbound, at 6:00 a. m. and hourly thereafter to and including 9:00 p. m. and 11 p. m.

The first trains on Sunday leave one hour later.

For rates on chartered cars, etc., apply to E. C. Folsom, Supt. of Transportation, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.
Depart—x6:40 a. m., x11:15 a. m., x4:30 p. m., s6:00 p. m.
Arrive—x11:15 a. m., x2:10 p. m., 10 p. m., s11:30 a. m.
sSunday only. xDaily except Sunday.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

RATE MEASURE IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Townsend-Esch Bill Through by an Overwhelming Majority.

BUT 17 VOTES AGAINST IT

House First Voted Down the Davey Bill Alleged to Be Democratic.

Washington, Feb. 9.—By a vote of 326 yeas to 17 nays, the house, at 3:50 o'clock passed the Esch-Townsend bill, extending authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix railroad rates.

The Davey bill, alleged democratic measure and substitute for the Townsend-Esch bill, was first voted on and was defeated by a vote of 181 years to 186 nays. The Davey bill lacked general confidence, even among the members of the majority.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house today entered upon the last day of discussion on the bills to regulate freight rates. According to the rule adopted Monday the vote to be taken at 3 o'clock, first on the minority substitute, known as the Davey bill, and should it fail of passage, then on the bill of the majority of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, otherwise termed the Esch-Townsend bill.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, while admitting the necessity for legislation, attacked the Esch-Townsend bill as being an inadequate treatment of the question. The bill, he said, was singularly lacking in its compliance with the recommendations of the president. It did not reach private car lines and it was not to be supposed that the courts would be eager and searching in the endeavor to find in it something on that subject which its authors themselves could not find.

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, said he would ungrudgingly support the majority measure because the power to regulate railroad companies always had been recognized, the question now being simply one of policy.

While Mr. Crumpacker was speaking the statehood bill came over from the senate and was laid on the speaker's table for reference to committee. The closing remarks for the minority were made by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, who, at the outset, congratulated the house upon the fact that not only in the matter of rate legislation, but in several other particulars, President Roosevelt "nominated by the republican party and elected by the people," was beginning to assume a distinctly democratic attitude. He said he had begun to hope that the president will recommend revision of the tariff and that the president would see that it was altogether absurd to keep 20,000 more soldiers than were needed.

ACCUSES HUSBAND OF TAKING $1,000

Gussie Lehman Files Suit to Recover the Amount from O. W. Lehman.

Gussie Lehman filed a suit in the superior court Thursday afternoon in which she seeks to recover $1,000 from her husband, Oliver W. Lehman, and accuses him of having taken the money from a valise belonging to her without her knowledge.

The complaint was filed by Judge R. B. Dreibelbiss and contains two paragraphs, the first of which sets out tht Lehman is indebted to her in the sum of $1,000, and that although she has repeatedly asked him to fulfill his promise to pay it to her he refuses and she asks a judgment for $1,000.

In the second paragraph she states that a short time after she and Lehman were married he abstracted $1,000 from her valise without her knowledge and consent, and that when she asked him about it he admitted he had taken the money and promised to return it.

FIENDISH SUFFERING

is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Bedell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve for ulcers, sores and cancers. It is the best healing dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at Dreier Bros.' drug store; guaranteed.

The county commissioners at Auburn have decided to erect a new infirmary building for DeKalb county at a cost of $40,000 and Wing & Mahurin, architects at Fort Wayne, have been directed to prepare plans for the structure.

Joint Authors of Railway Rate Bill on Which Vote is Taken in House Today

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND

JOHN J. ESCH

BULLET AND DRUG MEANS OF SUICIDE

F. M. Coon, Wolcottville Hotel Man, Shot Himself Then Took Morphine.

TRIED TO SHOOT HIS WIFE

Fired Twice at Her but Missed in the Dark--Survived Near Eleven Hours.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Wolcottville, Ind., Feb. 9.—Following a bitter quarrel with his wife last evening, Frank M. Coon, proprietor of the Commercial hotel at this place, attempted to shoot the woman and then fired a shot into his breast, but failing in the first attempt at self-destruction he took a large dose of morphine. He died shortly before 6 o'clock this morning.

Coon assumed charge of the Commercial hotel four months ago, and in the past few weeks he and his wife have had frequent violent quarrels. Last night about 7 o'clock trouble between the two broke out afresh, and fearing that Coon would attack the woman, Samuel Randall, a porter, attempted to lead Coon away. The latter became infuriated at a remark made by the woman, and pulling a revolver from his pocket he broke from the porter's grasp and started in pursuit of his wife, who had fled into a room occupied by Mrs. Warren, owner of the hotel.

Coon fired two shots at the woman while standing in the doorway, but owing to the fact that there was no light in the room except that of a coal stove he missed. He then started up the stairway and when near the top turned the revolver on himself, firing a shot into his breast about three inches above the heart. He staggered and nearly plunged down the stairway, but recovered himself and continued on to his room where he locked himself in and took the morphine.

The door was burst open a few minutes later by several men who had been summoned by Randall and Coon was found lying partly on the bed. He retained consciousness until a short time before his death. He stated repeatedly that he was tired of living and that he hoped he would die.

Coon has been married three times, his first wife being dead. He was divorced from his second wife, who has been living on a farm owned by him a short distance from here. Coon is said to have expressed regret of his third marriage and to different persons is said to have stated that he wished to be reunited with his second wife. This is said to have been one of the reasons for his quarrels with his third wife. His second wife and her four sons and two daughters were at his bedside when the end came. Coon has resided here all his life and was held in high estimation by his townspeople.

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Kidney trouble is an insidious danger and many people are victims of a serious malady before the symptoms are recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure corrects irregularities and strengthens and builds up the kidneys, and it should be taken at the first indication of kidney trouble, as it is impossible to have good health if the kidneys are deranged. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

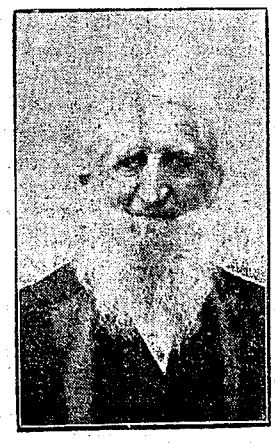
O. Carver, in the drug business at Angola for nearly forty years, has sold his store to Charles H. Jackson, who has been connected with the establishment for several years.

LORENZ MAYER DIES AT AGE OF 90 YEARS

Respected Pioneer Who Came to Fort Wayne Sixty Years Ago.

Lorenz Mayer, 90 years of age and for almost sixty years a highly respected citizen of Fort Wayne, died at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hubert Berghoff, 814 Madison street. Mr. Mayer was the father-in-law of Mayor Henry C. Berghoff.

Death was due to pneumonia, and the end had been foreseen for several days. A week or more ago the venerable pioneer contracted a severe cold. Pneumonia resulted, and without vitality to withstand the attack,



LORENZ MAYER,
Pioneer Fort Wayne Citizen Who Died at Age of 90 Years.

the patient slowly declined until his long and active life terminated in death. His children had been almost constantly at his bedside for several days, and Very Rev. Father Oechtering, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, had administered the rites of the church to the aged man whose life was steadily ebbing away.

Mr. Mayer was a native of Germany, born at Geisengen, Baden, August 7, 1814. He grew to manhood there and was married January 17, 1846. A year later Mr. Mayer and his bride emigrated to America, and in 1848 located in Fort Wayne, where the remainder of their lives was spent. Mr. Mayer was for many years connected in an official capacity with the old Nierman brewery, but he retired from active business life a score of years ago, and has since that time been living in quiet retirement and in the enjoyment of a peaceful old age. Mrs. Mayer died six years ago and since that time the husband has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hubert Berghoff. The surviving children include Mrs. Henry C. Berghoff, wife of the mayor; Mrs. Hubert Berghoff, wife of the manager of the Berghoff Brewing company, and Miss Mary Mayer. The late Mrs. Herman Berghoff, of Chicago, was also a daughter, the three Berghoff brothers having married sisters, daughters of Mr. Mayer.

The deceased was very widely known, particularly among the older citizens of the city, and was universally esteemed. He was a representative of that splendid type of German citizenship which has had much to do with the making of Fort Wayne, a man of kindly qualities, lofty integrity and fine business ability. Devoted to his religious faith Mr. Mayer was one of the early members of the Cathedral congregation and one of the founders of St. Mary's parish in 1860. He was a member of the St. Charles Boromeus Benevolent society and of the School society of St. Mary's church.

MARTIN B. SHAVER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Slashed His Throat With a Butcher Knife, Then Turned on Gas.

WAS A RETIRED ENGINEER

Has Been Ill from Dropsy for Many Months--Well Known in Railroad Circles.

Despondent on account of having been for many months a sufferer from dropsy, Martin B. Shaver, a retired locomotive engineer, living at 707 West Superior street, arose at an early hour on Thursday, secured a butcher knife, and then locking himself in the bath room, he turned on the gas and slashed his throat. His attempt at self-destruction was not successful and it was stated this afternoon that he would in all probability survive.

Mr. Shaver was for many years an engineer on the Nickel Plate road, but retired from active service about two years ago. For the past seven months he has suffered intensely from dropsy and it is believed that his illness temporarily unbalanced his mind. He did not rest well Wednesday night and Thursday he arose about 6 o'clock, partly dressed himself, and went downstairs to the kitchen, where he secured the knife. The other members of the household heard him stirring and a few minutes after he had entered the bath room his wife and daughter became suspicious that something was wrong and started to investigate.

They detected the smell of gas coming from the bath room, but found the door locked and appealed for aid to Louis Diether, jr., carrier for a morning paper, who was passing at the time. The young man secured an ax and broke open the door, where the aged man was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with a gaping wound in the left side of his neck.

A physician was summoned and he succeeded in closing the wound, but not until Mr. Shaver's condition was extremely critical. A normal salt solution was injected with good results and at a late hour in the afternoon it was stated that the aged man's condition was as favorable as could be expected. The exterior jugular vein was but slightly gashed, while the inner was untouched. The wound is about three inches long.

Presumably just before his attempt on his life Mr. Shaver wrote a letter containing directions as to his funeral and other matters. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Shaver. Mr. Shaver is about sixty years old and is well known in railroad circles in Fort Wayne.

LA GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia often follows la grippe, but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Mr. G. Vacher, of 157 Osgood St., Chicago, writes: "My wife had a severe case of la grippe three years ago and it left her with a terrible cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

In the circuit court at Bluffton Wednesday Charles Kingsbury was found guilty of shooting George Mussetter with intent to kill. He will be sent to Jeffersonville for from two to fourteen years.

HOCH A CENTER OF ATTRACTION

Noted Prisoner Goes Through Fort Wayne on Nickel Plate Train.

NEVER MADE LOVE HERE

Was Willing to Chat Upon Any Subject Save His Own Troubles.

Johann Hoch, the now famous Chicago bigamist and alleged "Bluebeard" whose eccentric matrimonial proclivities have kept him pretty continuously in the spotlight of public vision for the past month, spent five brief but eventful minutes in Fort Wayne Thursday. He was a prisoner aboard Nickel Plate train No. 1, in charge of Detective Sergeant Michael F. Loftus, of the Chicago police department, and was headed westward to face a dozen or more wives and a varied assortment of charges in the Chicago courts.

The train with the much-married man aboard was more than an hour late and did not steam into the station here until 1:35 o'clock. Upon the platform awaiting its arrival was the usual assortment of passengers, some newspaper men and a good sized coterie of persons who had learned that Hoch was aboard the train and were on hand to get a curiosity-satisfying glimpse of the modern Bluebeard. As the train came to a stop there was a rush toward the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western coach No. 28, in which the detective and his prisoner were riding.

"I'm first rate; how are you?" was Hoch's response to the greeting of The Sentinel representative. Hoch and Detective Loftus occupied two seats thrown together on the north side of the car and near the forward end of the coach. Hoch wore no handcuffs. They had just come from dinner in the dining car, and Hoch jauntily sniffed at a pink carnation which he held daintily to his nose. He was neatly attired in black, makes rather a better impression than that conveyed by his published photographs, speaks rapidly with a German accent, and while plainly inclined to be nervous, is attempting to maintain an air of jauntiness. His eyes are searching, and he looks the part of a ready love-maker. Hoch was pleasant and affable, and was entirely willing to talk upon any subject save that of his own difficulties.

When the newspaper men introduced themselves Hoch at once turned interviewer.

"Well, what's the latest?" he asked.

As the reporters protested that they had nothing new upon his case, the prisoner remarked: "Well, I've been getting information of one sort and another about every fifteen minutes all day."

MADE NO LOVE HERE.

"Were you ever in Fort Wayne before?" asked the reporter. Hesitating a moment as he sniffed again at the carnation between his fingers, Hoch replied:

"No; why should I be here? My home is in Chicago."

Asked how long it had been since he left that city, Hoch at once put up the bars against queries that might involve the affairs for which he is under arrest, and he said:

"Now, I can't answer that—in fact, I cannot say anything at all about my affairs except that I am charged with a lot of things of which I am not guilty."

The prisoner's manner was pleasant and cordial and he evinced no displeasure at the attentions of the curious crowd which gathered about the seat in which he and the detective sat, or at the still larger audience which peered at him through the car window. He stated that he had been kindly treated by the officers in the east, and declared that they, as well as Detective Loftus, were "perfect gentlemen."

Passengers in the car were fully cognizant of the identity of the prisoner and they evidently enjoyed the clamor to see the prisoner, which Detective Loftus said was evidenced at every stopping place of the train. The prisoner had given him no trouble, and he had used irons only during last night, when he took the precaution to handcuff Hoch to himself while both dozed in the chair car.

Special correspondents for most of the Chicago newspapers were aboard the train, in the number being Miss Evelyn Campbell, of the American.

Several Fort Wayne people aboard the train talked with Hoch during the ride to this city, among them being B. F. Streifling, formerly a detective on the local police force. To Mr. Streifling Hoch said he was anxious to get back to Chicago and was convinced that he would "come out all right."

BABCOCK—HINES.

The marriage of Miss Alta Hines and William B. Babcock took place at 6 p. m. Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hines, 2526 South Wayne avenue, Rev. J. C. Dorwin, pastor of Simpson M. E. church, officiating. The wedding march was played by Miss Grace Hines as the bride and groom entered the room and took their places beneath a canopy of white and green. The same color plan was carried out in the dining room, where a three-course dinner was served after the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white and she carried white flowers. Her traveling gown was of brown. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock left at 8:20 o'clock over the Wabash for Fort Covington, N. Y., where they will visit the groom's mother and they will spend two months in the east. Mrs. Babcock has for several years taken a prominent part in Epworth league work and has been a member of the district cabinet and has been otherwise active in church work.

DEAFNESS CURED

MISS ANNA M'KINLEY CURED OF DEAFNESS AT THE RED CROSS OFFICE.

Miss Anna McKinley, of 99 Wagner street, was treated for catarrh and deafness with very satisfactory results by the Red Cross Doctors, at 723 Clinton street. She was almost totally deaf in one ear, but her hearing was completely restored and she can hear as good now as she ever could. She recommends the treatment to others. Those having any disease of the eye, ear, nose or throat will find this the best place to get treatment. It is also the best place in the city to have glasses fitted, because you get satisfaction in fit and prices. If you have headaches have your eyes examined. Testing free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Safety, Security
AND 4 PER CENT

1. The Fort Wayne Trust Co. has a capital of $200,000, and surplus of $50,400.
2. Its stockholders are liable to its depositors in double the amount of their capital stock.
3. Its officers and directors cannot borrow its funds or indorse for its borrowers.
4. Its funds are almost exclusively loaned on selected real estate in this county at ONE HALF its cash value.
5. It is under regular inspection of the state auditor.
6. It is managed by officers of well known capacity, integrity and conservatism.
7. It pays 4 per cent. interest on the savings of the people.

Corner Main and Court Sts.

OLD NATIONAL BANK

LIST OF DIRECTORS:

Clement P. App, John H. Bass, August E. C. Becker, Wm. A. Bohn, Stephen B. Bond, Frank H. Cutshall, John W. Eggeman, B. Fitzpatrick, Chas. C. Gulld, Willis Hattersley, A. Ely Hoffman, C. Max Hoffmann, Gaylord M. Leslie, John M. Landenberger, Edward M. Wilson, Wm. E. Mossman, Henry C. Paul, George W. Pixley, Henry F. Moellering, John C. Peters, Wm. K. Noble.

The Old National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on Certificates of Deposit if left one (1) month, and four (4) per cent. per annum if left six (6) months.

CANCER
KILLED IN 60 MINUTES
WITHOUT USE OF KNIFE. Only One Treatment Required. Result, The Cancer is Cured Forever
Dr. Chas. Zimmerman
SPECIALIST, 1010 Harrison Street.
All chronic diseases, catarrh of head, lungs, stomach, etc., dropsy, kidneys, bladder, all bad blood and skin diseases, all diseases of the sexual organs of man and woman quickly cured. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, pimples, blackheads, red veins, etc., permanently removed without scarring. Electric treatment of all kinds scientifically given.

REHLING & STEGNER
Dry Goods House
at No. 1205 Lafayette street, Fort Wayne, Ind., still gives U. S. Stamps and have a good big store full of dry goods.
Stamps are given by other lines, except the dry goods the same as usual.
$3.00 worth of stamps to start books given free at U. S. Stamp Store, 1024 Calhoun street.

DENTISTRY
Painless Dentistry. Warranted work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs' J. A. & J. W. Williams
MANAGERS.
Phone 1378. 906 Calhoun St.

KLAEHN & MELCHING
UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS
No. 205 West Main Street.
Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

FINAL ACT OF THE RECENT ELECTION

House and Senate Meet in Joint Session and Ratify Nation's Choice.

BIG CROWD IS PRESENT

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Receive 336 Votes, Parker and Davis 140.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Pursuant to methods prescribed by law, the house and senate met in joint session in the hall of representatives to elect a president and vice president of the United States. The choice of a majority of the voters as expressed at the national election in November was completely ratified.

The senate arrived at the house shortly after 1 o'clock and President Pro Tem. Frye, who presided over the joint session, announced the method of procedure.

Senator Burrows, one of the tellers, announced the vote of Alabama for "Alton B. Parker," which caused laughter.

The announcement of the vote for the democratic nominees cause slight applause, as did the announcement of the first state for the republican nominees.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, and a party of friends occupied seats in the executive gallery during the count of the vote.

When the announcement was made of the vote of Missouri there was great applause among the republicans. Several senators sitting near Mr. Cockrell exchanged words with him during the applause.

At the conclusion of the count the tellers reported that Roosevelt and Fairbanks had received 336 votes and Parker and Davis 140 votes. President Pro Tempore Frye declared that Theodore Roosevelt had been elected president and Charles W. Fairbanks vice president for the four years beginning March 4, 1905. The joint convention of the two houses was then dissolved and the senate proceeded to its chamber.

ARIZONA IS BARRED.

Washington, Feb. 8.—After Arizona had been stricken out as unworthy to enter the union, presumably because of Mormonism and polygamy within its borders, the senate passed the statehood bill last night. The bill now admits Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state under the name of Oklahoma. It also admits New Mexico to statehood. By the terms of the bill the sale of intoxicating liquors in Oklahoma is forbidden for twenty-one years.

The bill now goes to conference, and although the fight for the admission of New Mexico as a single state without Arizona was won and lost and won again in the senate during the voting and although the last vote on this issue was 40 to 37, it is believed the house will agree to the amendment made and that the joint statehood bill as it stands will become a law.

During the afternoon Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which has heard the Smoot case, denounced the polygamy in Arizona and New Mexico and several senators expressed the fear that the federal government yet would have to interfere with Mormonism not only in territories, but in states.

Mr. Bard is the man who thrust Arizona out of the bill. He had New Mexico voted in as a separate state during the session of the committee of the whole by a vote of 42 to 40. When the senate resumed its session as the senate the result was reversed by a tie vote of 38 to 38. Afterward, by a vote of 38 to 36, both Arizona and New eMxico were eliminated, but a moment later New Mexico scored its final triumph.

The senate was in session from noon until 8:45 at night.

NORTHERN INDIANA NEWS AND GOSSIP

W. R. Hadley, an aged citizen of Huntington, is dead.

Work has begun upon the construction of a new Episcopal church at Plymouth.

Twelve miles of gravel road will be constructed in Jay county during the coming summer.

William Tester, seventy-three years of age and deaf, was struck by a Clover Leaf train at Bluffton Monday night and badly injured, but will probably recover.

Mrs. Angeline Whitenack, who testified in court at Portland that her husband had abandoned her six times, was granted a divorce upon the ground of habitual desertion.

Mrs. Eli Mabie, mother of Sheriff Mabie, at Warsaw, and a pioneer resident of Kosciusko county, died Tuesday, at the age of sixty-nine years. She had been ill but a few days.

Judge Vaughn has ordered a guard to be kept on duty nightly at the Bluffton jail to prevent a repetition of the attempt to escape by Otto and William Cook and Sam Emery, suspects in the Sanderson murder case from Blackford county.

P. H. McCormack & Co., of Columbus, Ind., have been awarded the contract for repairing the Elkhart county court house at Goshen at a cost of $45,745. The work is to be completed by January next. The firm is erecting the court house at Huntington.

Mrs. James Steele, fifty-six years of age, dropped dead from heart disease at her home southwest of Decatur Tuesday. She was apparently in her usual health and expired immediately after remarking upon the weather, declaring it the prettiest day she ever saw.

While John Umphress, near Huntington, lay in his bed unable to move because of a broken leg, his house was discovered to be aflame. The fire was discovered by the cripple when plastering fell from the wall in his room a few feet from his bed. Two sons of the injured man succeeded in saving the home.

Solomon Fisher, jr., of Waterloo, and Miss Cora C. Kepler, daughter of Alfred Kepler, of near Ashley, were married Saturday evening. The marriage was somewhat premature, as invitations were issued for the performance of the ceremony on Wednesday, Feb. 8, but as a case of diphtheria developed in the home of the bride, so that it would be impossible to have the wedding at this time, and the further probability of the entire family, including the bride, being quarantined, prompted the young people to tie the knot before quarantine regulations prevented.

George Caldwell, sixty-eight years of age and a veteran soldier, is dead at his home in Newville.

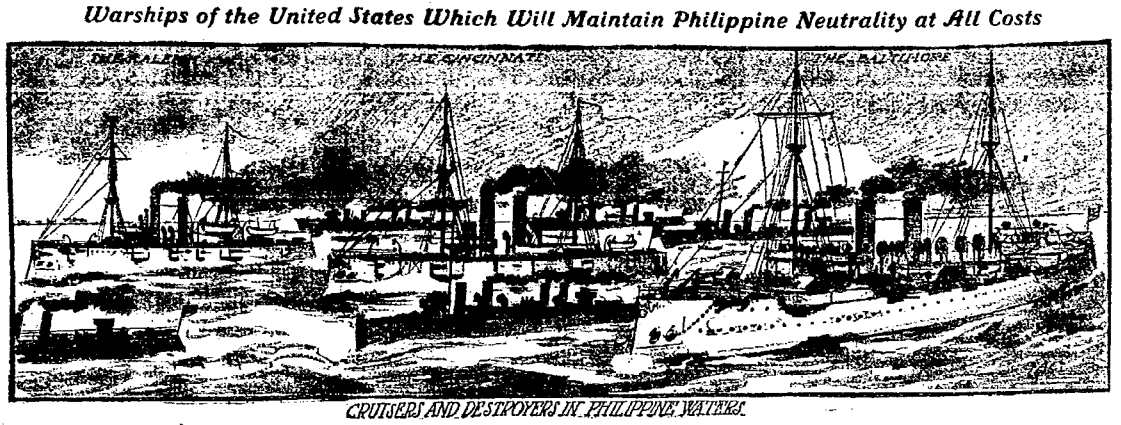
GIVE YOUR STOMACH A REST.

Your food must be properly digested and assimilated to be of any value to you. If your stomach is weak or diseased take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and gives the stomach a rest, enabling it to recuperate, take on new life and grow strong again. Kodol cures sour stomach, gas, bloating, heart, palpitation and all digestive disorders. L. A. Soper, of Little Rock, Ky., writes us: "We feel that Kodol Dyspepsia Cure deserves all the commendation that can be given it, as it saved the life of our little girl when she was three years old. She is now six and we have kept it for her constantly, but of course she only takes it now when anything disagrees with her." Sold by Meyer Bros. Co.

To Head Reported Gigantic Railway Consolidation

PRESIDENT NEWMAN OF N.Y.C.R.R.

Warships of the United States Which Will Maintain Philippine Neutrality at All Costs



CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

PREPARING FOR NEXT SEASON AT WINONA

In Midst of Ice and Snow Work for Summer's Sessions is Going Forward.

Winona Lake, Ind., Feb. 8.—The Winona assembly and summer school, Winona Lake, Ind., will open its eleventh season with the meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly, which convenes May 18.

Although still in the icy grasp of winter, the park presents a lively appearance and it would seem as though the summer assembly were about to open, so busy are those in charge of affairs planning for this great meeting and also for the summer season, which will be one of the most interesting ever held.

The big hotels and boarding houses are being generally overhauled and put in order for the entertainment of the many guests who are expected.

The general assembly will bring people from all parts of the country, and as Winona is centrally located and easily reached by the railroads, a large attendance of ministers, laymen and visitors is looked for.

Dr. S. C. Dickey, secretary and general manager of this western Chautauqua, announces the opening of the summer school July 3, the regular program beginning July 2. The faculty includes fifty instructors, giving genuine college work in an atmosphere of Christian education.

Among the prominent educators engaged are Prof. C. D. Althouse, Prof. Frank C. Tilden, DePauw university; Prof. D. D. Haines, Wabash college; Mrs. E. A. Blaker, Indianapolis; Miss Ellen Iglehart, Chicago; Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby, Fort Wayne; Prof. H. M. Hamill, Nashville; Rev. Dr. Wilbur Chapman, New York; Miss Merica Hoagland, Indianapolis; Dr. C. H. Eigenmann, Indiana university; S. B. McQuown, Monmouth, Ill.

This school was organized to meet a necessity in the central west. That it has met this need is evidenced by its growth. No one force has had greater significance than the gathering from year to year of men and women in constantly increasing numbers to its sessions, until now the enrollment passes far beyond the thousand mark each year.

The Winona program for 1905 will excel all programs of other years. Among the speakers are S. Parks Cadman, well known in literary circles; Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout; Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, Chicago; Rev. Dr. MacArthur, New York; Leon Vincent, William A. Collidge, Dr. John Potts, Canada; Rev. Dr. R. M. Russell, Pittsburg; Nellie Peck Saunders, Dr. W. J. McCaughn, Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson. Others will be announced later.

The music during the season will be furnished by the Roger's Winona band and Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. G. V. Roscol, of Goshen, Indiana.

It should be a matter of interest to all who are lovers of music to know that first class concerts will be given every week during the Chautauqua season. It is the intention of the management to devote several evenings to oratorios and a sacred contata. Arrangements are now being made to have at least two noted bands give a series of concerts. The best of talent along the musical lines will be engaged.

A pleasing feature will be a series of five scientific lectures, given by Prof. S. C. Schmucher, on plant life. Mr. Schmucher comes to Winona for the first time, highly recommended by some of the most prominent educational men of our country.

One of the features of Winona Assembly is its provision for Sunday School workers.

For several years it has maintained a training school under expert Sunday School teachers. For three years, Dr. H. M. Hamill has had charge of the school. Dr. Hamill has been declared by many who are in a position to know, to be the foremost Sunday School expert in the world. He will again have charge, the scope of the school, however, will be greatly extended this year.

During the opening week of the summer program, the Western Association of Writers will hold their twentieth anniversary meeting.

Charles Eugene Banks, president of the association has engaged a number of prominent entertainers, among them John McGovern, Chicago; Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, Miss Minetta Theodora Taylor, Opie Read, Edward Bangs, Miss Esther Griffin White, Prof. E. B. Heiney and others.

A number of conventions are scheduled during the season, among them the National Reform Association, the Indiana State Photographers annual meeting, the annual convention of the Underwriters, the Ohio Farmers convention and the general conference of the Brethren church.

A large number of picnics and excursions are being arranged for by the Pennsylvania and Big Four railroads, and a large attendance is assured. We are glad to state that William W. Reed of Warsaw will again have charge of the Winona hotel. Mrs. I. N. Adams of Indianapolis who so successfully managed the Inn last season will again have charge of this popular hotel. Mrs. Weeks of New York will manage Kosciusko Ledge. The eleventh annual Bible Conference under the direction of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will convene August 20. The program of this national meeting will be issued by Dr. Chapman shortly, and will no doubt be the greatest ever held.

M. A. Martin.

POST WANTS PLATT FIRED FROM SENATE

Health Food Man and Advocate of Parcels Post Has Filed Charges.

Washington, Feb. 8.—C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., who has interested himself largely in the establishment of a parcels post system, today filed with President Pro Tem. Frye, of the senate, a petition for the expulsion of Senator Thomas C. Platt from the senate. The petition is based on the assertion that Mr. Platt is the executive officer of the U. S. Express company, is a party to a conspiracy to maintain identical rates among express companies for articles shipped over their lines and he asserts that Platt has told representatives of his that he will oppose all legislation injuriously affecting his company's interests.

THINKS HOCH USED CURARE ON WIVES

Noted Chemist Tells How Elixamist May Have Employed Most Deadly Poison.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, an analytical chemist of 2029 Madison avenue, who has interested himself in the case of Johann Hoch, suggests a theory as to how the deaths of the wives were effected. Last night he said that from what he had read of this remarkable case it had almost convinced him that curare, or urari, as it is sometimes called, the most deadly poison known to science, had been used by Hoch.

"This poison is not generally known to physicians," said Dr. Scheele. "It is extracted from the bark of an American plant called strychnos toxifera. It was discovered by the Indians, who made from it a concoction in which they dipped all their arrow heads and thus made them deadly poisonous. The only scientific use to which it has ever been put, so far as I have been able to learn, is in extreme and desperate cases of hydrophobia and tetanus, when it is used as an antidote.

ONLY ONE CASE.

"In all the records which I have been able to collect I have found but one case in which it was known to have been used as a means of crime. This was a case which occurred in Germany while I was studying at the university at Bonn.

"Curare is also the most peculiar poison known. It does not operate as a poison when introduced into the stomach. It only does so when administered externally, and there are many ways in which this can be done, and when so administered it leaves absolutely no traces which have yet been discovered. Its effect is to cause an immediate rush of blood to the brain, and death results from hemorrhage. It is believed by some authorities that the poison is absorbed in the skin.

"In this German case already referred to the poison was injected hypodermically, or at least was supposed to have been. An exhaustive examination of the body was made, but no traces of the poison were found, yet it was circumstantially established to the satisfaction of the authorities that curare was administered to the victim.

"So far as the Hoch case is concerned, I take it for granted that the death of each of the wives was sudden, and that a coroner's investigation or examination was made, and if death had been caused by any other poison than curare there could have been little difficulty in determining its character. But curare is calculated to puzzle an expert chemist.

GAVE RINGS TO HIS WIVES.

"I read that Hoch was in the habit of giving rings to his wives. This fact suggests to my mind one of the simplest methods of administering this poison. By turning the inner edge of a ring or making it rough or sharp or in any manner applying the curare on the rough edge and then slipping a ring on the finger so as to cause the slightest abrasion of the skin, one could commit the horrible crime of murder. It would only be necessary for the poison, and the slightest quantity at that, to reach the blood. Death would result instantaneously. One sixtieth of a grain is fatal.

"At present I suppose there is not a great supply of curare in the markets, although probably much more than enough to supply the demand. There is little good use for it now, and the demand will hardly, if ever, increase until more and something better is learned about it. Thus far it has almost completely baffled the greatest experts.

"It sells for ninety cents a grain. The poison in its present form is 75 per cent. stronger than the solution used by the Indians."

FAILED.

All efforts have failed to find a better remedy for coughs, colds and lung troubles than Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. J. N. Patterson, Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least half a dozen advertised cough medicines and had treatment from two physicians without getting any benefit. A friend recommended Foley's Honey and Tar and two-thirds of a bottle cured me. I consider it the greatest cough and lung medicine in the world." Sold by Dreier & Bro.

WILL INVITE COLONEL BRYAN.

An invitation will be extended to Col. William J. Bryan to deliver the principal address at the annual banquet of the Jefferson club, which will be held in March. This was determined upon at a meeting of the club last evening and the club will endeavor to arrange a date to suit Mr. Bryan's convenience. Other prominent speakers are also to be present. President Carl Yaple appointed committees to arrange preliminaries for the banquet. D. C. Stout, George Lindemuth and Frank J. Belot were named a committee to secure permanent quarters for the Jeffersons, the club's lease on its present rooms having expired a short time ago.

A TOUCHING STORY

is the saving from death of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyler, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of 11 months our little girl was in declining health with serious throat trouble and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we resolved to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The first bottle gave relief; after taking four bottles she was cured, and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At Dreier Bros.' drug store, 50c and $1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

POSTAL CROOKS IN PRISON.

Moundsville, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Former head of the free delivery system of the postal department, August W. Machen, with Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, who were sentenced to imprisonment in the Moundsville penitentiary as a result of the postal investigation, arrived from Washington today. Eleven other prisoners were also in the party. Machen and the Groffs had nothing to say and appeared unconcerned.

THAT TICKLING IN THE THROAT

One minute after taking One Minute Cough Cure that tickling in the throat is gone. It acts in the throat—not the stomach. Harmless—good for children. A. L. Spofford, postmaster at Chester, Mich., says: "Our little girl was unconscious from strangulation during a sudden and terrible attack of croup. Three doses of One Minute Cough Cure half an hour apart speedily cured her. I cannot praise One Minute Cough Cure too much for what it has done in our family." It always gives relief. Sold by Meyer Bros. Co

WILL MAKE EFFORT TO GET WORKHOUSE

Humane Society Decides on Campaign Against Wife Beaters.

At a meeting of the Humane society held last week it was decided to ask the county commissioners to establish a workhouse, and a committee consisting of Dr. W. F. Myers, Rev. D. W. Moffat, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, Mrs. A. C. Keel, Mrs. M. B. Gorsline and A. H. Bittinger was appointed to place the matter before the board.

The step is directed against wife-beaters and men who desert their wives and children, and was taken up after it was ascertained that the legislature would not enact any measure providing for criminals of this character.

No specific plans were suggested at the meeting, but the committee was instructed to call upon the commissioners and make the proposition. There is a statute under which the workhouse may be established by the board, although it is not imperative and permits the matter to rest in the hands of the commissioners.

Within the last few weeks the society has been called upon to care for a number of women and children who have been deserted or whose husbands and fathers spend their earnings in drink and make no provision for their support. It is argued that with a workhouse men of this character can be dealt with in such a way as to reduce the number of cases and that it can be made practically self-sustaining.

No date was fixed for a meeting of the committee, but the members stated they would take the matter up at once and prepare a petition setting out the law on the subject and placing it before the board in such a way that immediate action can be taken.

PUBLIC IS AROUSED.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak from useless doctors' drugs that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters I obtained relief and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Dreier Bros.' drug store; price 50c.

MET HIS DEATH ON A CROSSING

Fredrick Hossfield Killed by a Wabash Train at Winter Street.

ACCIDENT AT NOON HOUR

Victim Was Upon His Way to Dinner and Did Not See Oncoming Train.

Frederick Hossfield, about 52 years of age, employed as a barn man by the Perrine-Armstrong company, was instantly killed by a Wabash train at the Winter street crossing at 12:25 Wednesday afternoon.

Hossfield boarded at the residence of James Miller, 1509 Winter street, and was en route from the barns to his dinner when the accident occurred. The victim had resided in Fort Wayne about two years, having removed to this city from Whitley county. His hearing is said to have been somewhat impaired, and it is believed that to this was due the fact that he did not note the oncoming train as he approached the crossing.

The train which struck Hossfield was west-bound limited No. 1, running an hour late and going at a high rate of speed. It was in charge of Conductor Martin, and pulled by engine 615, Engineer Disler. It is said that the fireman noticed Hossfield step close to the tracks as the train neared the crossing and attempted to warn the man of his danger. M. A. Shutt, a freight handler employed in the warehouse also saw Hossfield and motioned him to stop, but his effort was unnoticed by the doomed man, and as the engine struck him Hossfield's body was tossed some distance, striking another man who was approaching the crossing, and knocking him down. The identity of the latter man has not yet been learned but he is said to have been a tramp, who disappeared before the arrival of the officers.

Coroner Stults was at once notified, and the switching crew in the Wabash yards attached an engine to a Findlay baggage car and ran to the scene, picking up the remains and bringing them down to the depot baggage rooms. From thence they were removed to the Peltier undertaking rooms, where the coroner made an examination of the body.

Hossfield's neck was broken, as was also the upper right arm and the left wrist. The entire chest was crushed in, there was a great gash in the right abdominal region, and the scalp was almost tron from the upper scalp was almost torn from the upper sonal effects found in the clothing was cash to the sum of $20.95.

Hossfield is said to have been a man of good habits and he was popular among his associates, by whom he was familiarly known as "Dutch Fred." He carried an insurance policy in the Modern Samaritans. So far as is known, he had no near relatives. He had been once married, but was divorced from his wife. Hossfield had been employed for more than twenty years under J. C. McDevitt, a superintendent at the Perrine-Armstrong factory.

Until a comparatively recent date Hossfield made his home with the family of Hiram Arlin, 905 Wells street.

Is Feeding Great Crowds of Poor Children

EVA BOOTH.

Leader of the Salvation Army, who is performing the gigantic task of serving breakfast to thousands of children who, heretofore, have gone to school hungry.

SULLIVAN TRIMS EDITOR HEARST

New York Journalist Member Follows by Intimating Boston Member Is a Homicide.

HOUSE IN UPROAR OVER THE QUARREL

Washington, Feb. 16.—Immediately after the house convened today Mr. Sullivan (Mass.), in pursuance of notice given by him last Friday, addressed the house in reply to certain statements regarding himself, alleged to have been printed in the New York American. Mr. Sullivan's remarks were the outcome of last week's debate on the railroad rate question in the course of which he inquired of Mr. Lamar (Fla.) why W. R. Hearst (N. Y.) was not present to explain his own bill.

He read the article in the New York American of Feb. 9 in criticism of himself, which he said had been called forth by an infraction of Mr. Hearst's monarchial dignity and thereby he had been consigned to political assassination by Mr. Hearst's paper. The article in question, Mr. Sullivan said, touched his representative capacity, "and is a deliberate insult to one member by another."

MR. ROBINSON INTERRUPTS.

He was interrupted by Mr. Robinson (Ind.) who raised the point that Mr. Sullivan was not in order. Immediately there went up a howl of "No, no, no." The speaker ruled that Mr. Sullivan was proceeding by unanimous consent.

Continuing, Mr. Sullivan said:

"The writer raises the query whether my ignorance of pending measures was due to congenital incapacity or indifference to the people's right. Congenital incapacity is a serious charge, yet obviously one which a person accused of would not care to discuss. If the charge is true he is not guilty, but unfortunate, and it is surely grievous misfortune not to be able to appreciate the value of the legislative services of the gentleman from New York. But congenital incapability to understand is a term that covers a wide range of mental and moral difficulty.

SKINS MR. HEARST.

"It covers the case of the moral degenerate, the unclean, unproductive, shiftless members of society and it includes the man, who, totally bereft of the sense of propriety, raises his profaning eyes toward the splendid temple of the people's highest gift—the presidency of the United States—blissfully unconscious of woeful contrast between the qualifications required for taht high office and his own contemptible and moral equipment."

Mr. Sullivan again was interrupted by Mr. Robinson, but the speaker ruled that Mr. Sullivan was in order. Mr. Sullivan then was allowed to proceed, commending on the non-attendance and lack of record on roll call "exhibited by some members."

Mr. Sullivan referred to Mr. Hearst as "unknown man or political novice, whose only recommendation is his inherited wealth." The scheme of political assassination, he said, had been mapped out evidently with the idea of destroying the respectable elements of the democratic party. He commended Mr. Williams, the minority leader, for refusing to endorse the Hearst rate bill, also "a refusal of that leader to stoop to a controversy with a contemptible opponent."

MR. HEARST REPLIES.

As soon as Mr. Sullivan concluded, Mr. Hearst arose to reply. He denied that he either inspired or suggested the publication referred to, but said he assumed all responsibility for it. Replying to Mr. Sullivan's criticism that Mr. Hearst had been guilty of lack of action in the house, Mr. Hearst said he was proceeding in the way he thought most effective to his constituents. He did not know any way by which a man could be less effective for his constituents "than in emitting eschewed wind on the floor of the house."

Mr. Hearst then began a review or the attack upon him by Representative Grove Johnson, of California, when he was interrupted by Mr. Payne, of New York, who alleged the remarks were unparliamentary. "I ask for fair play," demanded Mr. Griggs, of Georgia.

Mr. Payne withdrew his point and Mr. Hearst proceeded. He declared that he had no desire to criticise Mr. Sullivan, because if he had he would not have done it in so puerile a manner.

CALLS SULLIVAN HOMICIDE.

He then sprang a sensation which threw the house in an uproar. He charged that John A. Sullivan was one of two brothers who had kept a saloon in Boston, where murder was committed and that the two Sullivans were indicted for manslaughter.

"I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts," calmly inquired Mr. Hearst, "what he knows about that incident?"

Mr. Sullivan arose and facing Mr. Hearst, said: "If the gentleman is asking that question of me I will be very glad to answer it."

Mr. Hearst ignored the remark, however.

"This is not a wash shop," shouted Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, who appealed to the speaker to know if there was any power to prevent a continuance of the discussion.

The speaker ruled that Mr. Hearst was proceeding by unanimous consent and besides he was not sure that Mr. Hearst was specifically referring to Mr. Sullivan, not being familiar with his given name.

"But, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Butler, "he has inferentially charged the gentleman with murder."

Mr. Butler was thoroughly enraged and as he walked across the aisle exclaimed: "This is not fair to the country."

SPEAKER STOPS QUARREL.

After the excitement had subsided, Mr. Hearst, resuming, said he recognized the justice of the remarks of Mr. Butler about the turn of affairs and that he greatly regretted it, but, he added, he was compelled in defense of himself, to "define the character of men who have made their attacks on me."

It was, he said, the duty of a newspaper, when such men were in public life, to refer to their past and their character.

At this juncture Speaker Cannon, noting the effect on the house of Mr. Hearst's charges, interrupted and declared that "an accusation of homicide against a member seems to fall within the parliamentary prohibition, calculated to provoke disturbance and disorder and to bring the body itself into contempt and criticism."

The speaker's admonition caused Mr. Hearst to cut short his remarks with a statement that he was proud of the hostility of such as Mr. Sullivan and that he would continue to "incur the hostility of that class of individuals," so long as he was in journalism or in congress.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

SEVEN WORKMEN HURT IN WRECK

Baltimore and Ohio Freight Train Hit Michigan Central Work Train.

Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 13.—In a collision early today between a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a wrecking train on the Michigan Central railroad at Willow Creek crossing, west of Michigan City, seven workmen in the way car of the wrecking train were injured. They are:

A. S. Hill, conductor, arm broken.
J. R. Forman, head and face cut.
Oscar Johnson, cuts and bruises.
J. J. Johnson, arm broken.
Patrick Farrell, head cut, ribs broken.
James Flannagan, internal injuries, seriously hurt.
William Krueger, badly bruised.

All the injured live at Michigan City, Ind.

SAYS IT HAS MORE PROOFS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The News today, in a further expose of alleged bridge pool methods which it declares have looted the treasuries of Cass, Wayne, Marion, Montgomery, Wabash, Allen and other counties, asserts that it has proof at hand that the pool has an agreement with bridge concerns in Michigan and Illinois. This, the News contends, makes the pool a violator of the Sherman anti-trust law, and it declares that grounds for federal action exists.

SNATCHED HER PURSE.

Mrs. Alice Dunfee reported to the police Sunday that her purse was snatched from her hand at Superior street and Fairfield avenue on Saturday night by a thief who met her as she turned the corner. The purse contained about $2, but she could not see the thief well enough to give a description.

PRESIDENT WILL HOLD UP TREATIES

Those Ratified by Senate Not to be Carried to Points Any Farther.

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt will not present the arbitration treaties, as amended by the senate, to the countries with which they were negotiated. In reply to numerous inquiries by representatives of the press at the state department today, Secretary Hay made in substance the following statement:

"The president regards the matter of the general arbitration treaties as concluded by the action of the senate on Saturday. He recognizes the right of the senate to reject a treaty either by direct vote in that sense or indirectly by charges which are incompatible with its spirit and purpose. He considers that with the senate amendment the treaties not only cease to be a step forward in the cause of general arbitration, but are really a step backward and therefore he is unable to present them in this altered form to the countries with which we have been in negotiation."

The arbitration treaties which were amended and ratified by the senate on Saturday, were sent to the president today. Each treaty was accompanied by the usual resolution setting forth the action taken by the senate. The vote of fifty to nine does not denote the full strength of the senate on the question of insisting upon its prerogatives in treaty-making. There were five pairs recorded, but in each case it was stated by the senator announcing his pair that he believed if his pair were present he would vote for the amendment. There seemed to be a lack of information as to whether general pairs covered the subject of amendment to treaties and on that account a number of senators refrained from voting. Senator Allee, who was recorded as voting for the amendment, was not present. His name was confused with that of Senator Alger, who was present and voted for the amendment.

SENATOR MITCHELL TRAPPED BY LETTER

Missive to Law Partner Gives Incriminating Facts—He Wanted It Burned.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 13.—A sensation was launched in the land frauds case against Senator Mitchell here yesterday when a letter was made public which had been written by Senator Mitchell to his partner in the law business, Judge Albert H. Tanner, and which purported to jog Tanner's memory of certain things to be told to the federal grand jury which was considering Mitchell's case.

From this letter it appears that Mitchell desired Tanner to testify that the partnership papers did not comprehend the sharing of Mitchell or the firm in any emoluments derived from practice before governmental departments, this being in violation of Mitchell's oath of office. He wished Tanner to tell the grand jury that all such emoluments belonged individually to Tanner.

CAUTIONS UTMOST SECRECY.

"Burn this without fail," is the postscript which ends this remarkable letter. Senator Mitchell also cautions Tanner not to let even the firm's confidential employes or even Tanner's own son know anything of the letter's contents.

Mitchell requested Tanner to come post-haste to Washington and to bring with him, securely locked in a trunk, all the papers and books of the firm, which action was to be kept secret from Tanner's family and from the firm's employes.

The letter was among the papers brought by Senator Mitchell's secretary, Harry C. Robertson, from Washington, D. C. It was surrendered by Mr. Robertson to United States Attorney Henry and appears as one of the exhibits in the case. Coming on the heels of Judge Tanner's confession of perjury in his testimony before the grand jury, it is regarded as a very bad omen for the Oregon senator.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The letter follows:

"Washington, Feb. 5.—My Dear Judge: I am almost afraid to write a word, as the scoundrels will misconstrue everything and distort all that is said. Your friend with letter did not arrive here until today. Your letter only received at 3 p. m. I have made search for my articles of copartnership of 1902, but I am unable to find it. I think it must be among my papers in office. Harry, of course, prepared those articles. You will see Harry on his arrival. I found our supplemental agreements of date Nov. 1, 1904, which are all right. Harry has these with him. Now, the facts are these, and you must deal with them accordingly:

"1. Under our articles I was not to have any interest whatever in any business you might do in any of the departments on any land matters.

"2. As a matter of fact I never knew until now that any charges for any such services had been credited either to me or the firm or that my account had ever been credited with any part thereof, as I was never furnished with any statement of any bank account or of any charges whatever, and I have nothing to do with the book nor did I see the same. You will remember several times I cautioned you not to mix me up in any way with any land office matters.

IGNORANT OF FINANCES.

"3. To this day I do not know what book entries you have made or what you did with any cash or checks, if you ever received any for service. Nor was I ever advised by you or did I have any knowledge that any part of any such cash or receipts was placed to the credit of our firm or myself.

"Now, judge, you will agree with me, I am sure, these are the facts, and I am also sure, whatever entries you made, you never intended I should have any part of such cash or checks, if any, and that you intended that in some way in settling accounts between us no part of any such moneys or checks should be any other but your individual property. I had supposed, of course, that you had kept all such charges and accounts in your own name.

"There is no offense on your part in doing business for honest people in these land matters. I hope, therefore, you will do me the justice at the proper time in giving the facts just as they are and as I stated them. You must not get rattled or alarmed. Harry will doubtless identify the copartnership articles of 1902 as having been prepared by him. See him at once on his arrival.

ASKS FOR FIRM'S BOOKS.

"Don't be interviewed until I see you, and now, strictly confidential, don't tell Harry, your son, or anyone. Can't you immediately on receipt of this drop everything and come directly here? Bring with you in trunk, but don't let your family or anyone know, all the company's books, day ledger, all of them; also your bank book, as I am extremely anxious to see for myself personally what the books show.

"Besides, it is important we should talk over with Fulton, who is to help defend me, in regard to the cases. I hope you can come. If so don't let a soul know you are coming, not even Harry. And if you conclude to come wire me as follows: 'John leaves direct for Washington this evening.—Tanner.' I do hope you can come, and immediately, before you are called again before the grand jury. Sincerely your friend,

"John H. Mitchell.

"P. S.—Don't show Harry this letter or tell him anything in it. Don't let him see our books. Tell him nothing.

"P. S.—Keep all important papers in safe and safe and office carefully locked, as these scoundrels will get in if possible.

"P. S.—Burn this without fail."

URGENT TELEGRAMS FOLLOW.

Subsequent to writing this letter Senator Mitchell sent two letters to Judge Tanner, which will be introduced as further evidence by the government in support of its contention that the letter was intended to suggest Judge Tanner's line of testimony.

IT WILL SURPRISE YOU—TRY IT.

IT IS the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

MY SON was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

MISS SCHMIDT APPOINTED.

Miss Clara Catherine Schmidt has been appointed teacher in the department of German which was opened Monday in the Jefferson school in East Wayne street. The Franklin school was closed today in order that the teachers could attend the funeral of Mrs. Jennie Pelkey Strain, who was formerly a teacher in the school.

Abram M. Moser, a pioneer citizen of Adams county, is dead at his home near Monroe.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

Th's is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

WITH HOCH MARRIAGE WAS BUSINESS MATTER

Did Not Wed for Love--Bigamist Says Flattery Wins Elderly Women.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Emilie Fischer-Hoch, the latest wife of Johann Hoch, called upon him today to make a demand for her money.

After Hoch had been brought from a cell into Police Inspector Shippy's office the wife said:

"John, you have got my money and I want it. Give it back to me, if you have any heart at all, for I need every cent."

Unmoved by the earnest plea, Hoch answered:

"Now, my dear, don't get excited. You will get all your money back and more if you do the right thing. All of these stories about me are false. You leave me alone and you will come out all right. Wait and we will talk it over later."

The woman did not make any reply and the interview was at an end.

Hoch made a statement today that his matrimonial adventures were not love affairs.

"I want to correct one impression of me given the public," he said. "All are led to believe I am a regular Romeo. I am not. I did not love any of my wives. I have no use for women. It was purely a business proposition with me. When I found they had money I went after them. When I got it I left them. They had no charms for me. I advertised for women over forty-five. I found they were easier to separate from their money. Flattery was my chief in stock. You can win a woman quicker that way than any other."

A special detail of detectives has been set to work in an effort to locate the drug store at which Hoch is supposed to have purchased the arsenic which the police will endeavor to prove was administered to Mrs. Marie Welcker-Hoch. The post mortem examination disclosed three grains of arsenic in the woman's stomach.

George Slyter, a carpenter, declared positively today that Hoch was the janitor of the apartment house or so-called "castle" of H. H. Holmes, who committed many murders in this city. Slyter claimed to have paid rent to Hoch as janitor of the building in 1892. Hoch denies Slyter's statements. In this connection Police Inspector Shippy expresses the opinion that Hoch did not come to this country until 1895 and could not have been employed by Holmes here in 1892.

VOTED TO MERGE WITH OLDER BODY

South Congregational Church Decides to Unite With Plymouth.

The South Congregational church has voted to merge its membership and interests with Plymouth church, the older and stronger body of that denomination, and only the formal action in acceptance to be taken this week by Plymouth church is needed to complete the union of the two organizations.

The decision to allow its organization to pass out of existence by a merging with Plymouth church was reached at a meeting of the South congregation held Sunday evening in its church building at DeWald street and Hoagland avenue. F. E. Homsher, one of the trustees, presided. The merger involves the transfer of the South church property and its interests, together with its membership, to Plymouth church, and Mr. Homsher will be added to the board of trustees of the latter church as the representative of the added interests.

The South congregation was organized about twelve years ago during the pastorate of Rev. Ainslie at Plymouth church and it has a membership of about fifty-five. The church has been without a pastor since the retirement of Rev. D. T. Williams a year or two ago.

DAVE JACOBS GUILTY ONE.

David Jacobs, who died in this city on January 27th, made a deathbed confession in which he admitted having set fire to the large barn of the City trucking company on Columbia street, near the Nickel Plate tracks, during the winter of 1898-1899, for which his brother, James Jacobs, served a term of two years in prison. The destruction of the barn was complete and not long afterward David Jacobs made a statement in which he said that his brother Jim had been seen coming out of the barn a short time before the fire broke out. James Jacobs was arrested, tried and convicted and in April, 1899, was sentenced for a term of two to fourteen years in Michigan City. He was paroled at the end of two years

ARCTIC WEATHER OVER VAST AREA

From Rockies East and Far Into Dixie Frigid Temperature Prevails.

COLDEST OF THE WINTER

Weather Records for Several Years Broken in Many Sections of Land.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—A remarkably severe cold wave overspreads the entire country today, temperatures in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys ranging from six to twenty-six degrees below zero. The zero line extends into Arkansas and northern Texas and east to Ohio. Rain or snow or both have fallen since Saturday over the entire southern half of the country, the precipitation being slowly followed by freezing weather and the cold wave, which has today pushed far south into Texas and the lower Mississippi. The indications are for clear and continued very cold weather over this district tonight and Tuesday, with a tendency to a slowly moderating temperature about Wednesday. The cold wave is expected to reach Florida in twenty-four hours.

A heavy snow prevailed today at Birmingham, the fall at Knoxville, Tenn., was eight inches, causing delay to street railway traffic, and Nashville reported a precipitation of three inches, with very cold weather. The cold is severe in Texas and is causing losses to the cattlemen.

COLDEST YEAR IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—The coldest weather of the winter was experienced in Indiana today. The official thermometer here registered 14 degrees below zero. At Laporte, South Bend, Elkhart and New Castle the mercury was 20 below, and at Paris, Ill., the register showed 21 below. Madison, Ind., registered 4 below.

Madison, Ind., Feb. 13.—The mercury is 4 below. The ice moved several hundred yards today and again gorged, crowding several vessels ashore.

Laporte, Ind., Feb. 13.—The mercury last night reached the lowest point here this winter, registering 20 degrees below zero and 26 degrees below in the country. Steam and electric railway traffic is affected by the snow and extreme cold.

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 13.—The government thermometer today registered 15 degrees below zero. There is five inches of snow on the ground and stock is suffering.

Boonville, Ind., Feb. 13.—It is 17 degrees below zero here today.

WORST IN TWENTY YEARS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—Missouri, Kansas and the territories are today in the grasp of the most severe cold wave in twenty years. In Oklahoma at different points five persons, negroes and Italians, have been frozen to death and the loss of stock in western Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian territory is the greatest in a score of years. The coldest point in Kansas was at Salina, where the mercury dropped to 31 below zero.

BACKBONE BROKEN.

Denver, Col., Feb. 13.—The backbone of the cold wave that spread over the mountain region Saturday and Sunday appears to be broken. The minimum temperature at the weather bureau in this city during the night was 14 degrees below zero. Early today the official temperature was zero with indications of a further moderation during the day and much warmer weather tomorrow.

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 13.—The mercury broke all records here today, the thermometer registering 26 degrees below zero, after a piercing cold extending over the past fifty-six hours. Owing to the long duration of the extreme and steady cold much suffering is reported to county overseers of poor and charitable institutions. Unless the weather becomes more moderate in the next twelve hours there is bound to be considerable more suffering throughout the city and state.

COLDEST OF WINTER.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Today was the coldest of the winter in Chicago. At 7 a. m., the government thermometer recorded 19 degrees below zero, a fall of 23 degrees in twelve hours. At 8 a. m. the mercury stood 18 below and the observer predicted it would not rise much higher during the day. The intense cold was accompanied by a high wind from the northwest. Street traffic was not interrupted, but in-coming trains on the steam railroads were from one to nine hours late.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

A Disease That Robs You of Every Pleasure in Life—Hungry and Can't Eat—Makes You Nervous, Morose, Sullen, Irritable and Despondent.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS.

Overwork the stomach, or subject it to the depressing influence of worry, care, or constant excitement, and it gives out. Ask it to digest anything, everything, at any time, and in half the time required, and, like an overdriven horse, it balks. The reason for this lies in the close nerve relationship between the brain and stomach, and the fact that the irritation of either organ means the distress of the other. Nature intended the stomach should have regular hours—a time to work, a time to rest—and when you break up this habit you upset the whole arrangement. The stomach nerves become exhausted, the glands refuse to act, the food does not digest—lies heavy, ferments, and repeats. There is pain, gas forms, bloating occurs, the heart becomes irregular and a nervous, irritable feeling sets in. This is a nervous dyspepsia and Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills its cure.

Mrs. James H. Titus, of No. 107 Clinton Street, Warren, Pa., says:

"Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are just splendid. My stomach bothered me for twelve years—food digesting slowly—heavy after eating. I was fearfully dizzy by spells and very nervous. I tried everything—other medicines, doctors, anything I was told to, but the Nerve Pills I got settled all this. They cured me. I feel well in every way today—no weakness or dizziness, and digestion splendid. I have and will continue to recommend them strongly, as I believe the medicine to be unequaled in its ability to cure such troubles, as it certainly acted like magic with me." 50 cents a box at dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package.

The Man

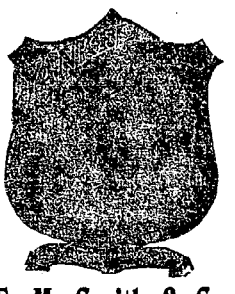
Behind the whiskers is the man who should do business with a YANKEE SAFETY RAZOR.

The Man

Who does business with a YANKEE SAFETY RAZOR is the man whose face is always clean shaven.

The Yankee

Is the safety razor that is a safety in every sense of the word. Shaves smooth and clean without injury to the face.



F. M. Smith & Co.

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL
Take a Few Shaves On Us.

PLANNING FOR TELEPHONES.

(Decatur Democrat.)

If all the plans now under headway carry out to the letter, the farmers residing along the southern part of Allen county and in the northern part of Adams will be the possessors of a complete telephone system, and all their own, run and operated as they see fit. The project has been under way for several weeks, and a petition has been circulated among the farmers asking them to enter into the scheme and organize a stock company. The petition has met with universal success and now bears the signature of nearly every farmer in that section of the county. Plans and specifications are being drawn and an estimate made as to just what the plant will cost, all of which will be disclosed at a general mass meeting to be held at Williams, Ind., on Thursday, February 16, at which time officers will be elected should the farmers vote to put in the enterprise. As is now planned the central office will be located at Poe, Ind., where they will be able to connect with the Citizens' Telephone company for Fort Wayne and Decatur, or any other place they might desire to talk to.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Warsaw woman who has been studying the published portraits of Johann Hoch, the Chicago bigamist, is now convinced that Hoch was the man who spent several days in Warsaw in 1903 and proposed marriage to her while there.

Mothers, be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. my-eod-w

Agricultural Subjects Discussed by Experts and Writers of Wide and Practical Experience

TIMELY TOPICS OF THE FARM AND HOME

Matters that Will Interest and Aid Stock Raisers—General Subjects That Relate to the Farm

THE FARMER'S WORKSHOP.

Does Not Cost Much to Fit Up and Saves Money.

The importance of a shop on the farm is just beginning to be realized. The majority of farms have not a shop for wood or iron works, no tools but a saw and hammer, and no place to keep them where they can be found. The idea is prevalent that the work, blacksmithing especially, is too difficult for the average farmer. While there are a great many jobs that it would be difficult,

THE BEST PAIR OF SHIRE MARES SHOWN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

if not impossible, for the farmer to do, yet there are a great many more that any person with ordinary mechanical ability can do. Then, by practice the farmer will acquire skill.

There are days on the farm when it is too wet to work, and especially in the winter, when work is not pressing, he can get out his machinery for the next year's work and make many of the simple repairs. There are chisels and punches that need dressing, bolts that have worked loose, stripping threads and losing nuts; broken chains and singletree hooks or rings, rods and braces bent out of shape or broken, etc. Then the shop of the farm provides a place for the young boys to learn something useful during the spare time, instead of playing.

The cost of a shop on the farm need not be great, though it may be whatever the farmer thinks necessary. A good portable forge can be bought for $20, and a wrought anvil can be had at 10 cents per pound, which should not be less than 100 pounds in weight; a hot and cold cutter, a set of ⅜ pullers and ¾ swages, a set hammer, one pair steel-lipped tongs, one pair chain tongs for holding links and rings, one pair bolt tongs for holding bolts, etc.; octagon tool steel for chisels and punches, a screw plate cutting from ¼ to ¾ inch, and if he feels he can afford it, a hand drill press and a few twist drills to start with, he can soon make drills for his work.

It is assumed he already has a grindstone run by a treadle; heading tools he can make. In regard to iron, it will not pay him to use any but Norway iron and machine and forge steel. Of wood working tools he will need a jack-plane, a smooth plane, brace and set of bits, saw, square, hammer and hatchet or hand ax, three or four socket framing chisels, a vise, some files and place to keep them.

E. C. Gasser,
Instructor in Farm Work, Farm Mechanics Department, I. S. C., Ames, Iowa.

SHOULD BUY BY WEIGHT.

Only Fair Way for Both Buyer and Farmer and Saves Trouble.

An Ohio farmer wants to know whether or not a merchant has the right to test grain that he buys. I should say he certainly has. The law says a bushel of wheat must weigh sixty pounds, and the sealed scale and quart cup attached is an accurate way to find out about it. A man who offers a quart of milk for sale is required by law to deliver milk with three per cent. of fat in it, and the patron has the right to test it if he so sees fit. If both are agreed that a quart shall be accepted as a quart without testing, that is another matter, until the inspector lifts a sample. If the wheat buyer is willing to buy from a half bushel measure he can do so, but he will be compelled to sell by weight. Oats last year ran about thirty-six pounds to the bushel, this year twenty-eight. The law is that wheat shall weigh sixty pounds to the bushel, and the buyer has the right to buy it and the right to weigh a quart or a "struck" half bushel to ascertain the fact. If you insist it shall be measured, he has the right to buy it or not, as he elects.

If thirty quarts of wheat should weigh sixty pounds a farmer would be foolish not to insist upon selling by weight; if it ran fifty-seven pounds to thirty-two quarts the buyer would be as foolish to insist upon buying by measure. If the buyer does test, he must have a cup and scale officially sealed for accuracy. The fair way all the time is to buy and sell all grains by weight, for all grains when ground into meals are sold by weight and not by bulk.

John Gould.

TO BUILD UP PASTURES.

Problem Confronting Farmers in Middle and Eastern States.

How to increase the productiveness of run-down pastures is a question that is confronting many farmers in the middle and eastern states. When we consider the cause of the unprofitable condition of these pastures we cease to wonder that they are not remunerative.

Much land in the United States has been cleared of timber that never ought to have been cleared—land that is worth more to produce timber than anything else. This land has been wholly cleared of forests and either seeded artificially or permitted to become seeded naturally to such grasses and other plants as would maintain themselves under the existing conditions.

These grasses grew more or less luxuriantly for a time, but finally the soil became so exhausted that they are now wholly unsatisfactory. The question now is how to restore the fertility of which the soil has been robbed. The land must be made more fertile through the application of plant food or the growth of leguminous crops, or both.

If the land is not to be plowed, but to remain in grass, undoubtedly the owner should seed the land with clovers and grasses early in the spring. A mixture of white clover, alsike and red clover would undoubtedly be better than either one alone. With these may be mixed timothy and June grass. It is probable that nature will seed the land to June grass, but some assistance will help to make a good turf sooner than if left to nature. A thorough harrowing with a spike tooth harrow before the seeding would be most beneficial.

Immediately after seeding apply a top dressing of barn manure. The manure thus applied will not only furnish plant food for the grass that is already on the land and the young seeding, but it will form a mulch to protect the young plants and will materially help them to become thoroughly established. If the land is not limed this may be applied as a top dressing some time during the fall preceding the spring seeding.

G. C. Watson.
Pennsylvania College of Agriculture.

CORN AND COB MEAL FOR MILK COWS.

An experienced dairyman who makes a great success in his business says that he has found corn meal and oat meal one of the best cow feeds, and he thinks that some ground oats added improves it much also. This fed with silage and some clover hay keeps the flow of milk, and its fat to the standard of summer blue grass pasture. He urges his neighbors to try his plan, and says his feed mill is one of his best investments, thinking that grinding the ear corn, cob and all, adds much to its value in feeding, both to cows and pigs. He keeps as many pigs as possible to feed his skim milk to, fresh from his separator.

AMERICAN PLANTING MACHINERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEA HAY NOT DANGEROUS.

The feeding value of peavine hay is becoming more generally recognized. The failure to secure a stand of red clover has materially enhanced its value in the eyes of the farmer, for it is really the best substitute for clover hay that has yet been found. Considering its feeding value alone, it is much richer in digestible protein than clover hay, and for certain purposes on the farm is more valuable.

Peavine hay is splendidly adapted for feeding to sheep and to cattle, whether milk or beef production be the object in view. It is not so well adapted to feeding to horses and mules, especially to horses, because it is dusty and is supposed to be one of the principal causes of "heaves."

While it is true that clover hay is a fertile cause of heaves, it is not so likely to produce the disease as pea hay. Many have objected to using pea hay for horses because it has been said to be a frequent cause of death. Investigation has generally shown that death has only followed when moldy pea hay was fed, and as the feeding of timothy or clover hay under the same conditions would as likely have produced death, it is not fair to attribute any injurious effects to properly made and cured pea hay.

More or less of a good quality of pea hay has been fed to horses and mules on the University farm for the past three years without injurious effect.

A. M. Soule.
Director Virginia Experiment Station.

VALUE OF JAPAN CLOVER.

Japan clover was brought into this country a few years ago, and is thought by many to first have been introduced into the far south. It has steadily spread over the southern states until it is now quite permanent in many places. It is an annual plant, and the great difficulty in fighting it is due to the fact that it seems to be practically indigenous to the sections where it obtains a foothold, and then, being a comparatively very small plant, and seeding so abundantly it is hard to control it. The best method of fighting Japan clover will be to prevent its going to seed.

Japan clover is regarded as little short of a godsend in many sections of the south, but it is coming to be a problem of considerable magnitude to the blue grass farmers in particular, and they need to be wide-awake in order to fight it successfully.

GET AFTER THE BORERS.

As soon as possible before the spring rush of work begins take your knife and wire and go over your apple trees for the flatheaded borer. That is the only safe way to kill him. The roundheaded borer works near the base of the tree or near the surface of the ground. This species requires three years to reach maturity. The flatheaded borer more often attacks sickly trees and is especially likely to enter at points injured by sun scald, thus not only boring about the base, but also about the trunk and sometimes larger limbs. The prionus is a large borer, about the size of a man's little finger. It usually works near the timber line, sometimes being troublesome on the outside rows and not bothering in the interior of the orchard. Nothing is known that will reach this fellow, as the tree is generally in a dying condition before his presence is suspected. It often begins work in the tap root, often boring up into the tree.

Woodpeckers are very effective in reaching the borers that work above ground, their beaks and tongues being especially constructed for that purpose. The washes, so widely advertised for the prevention of borers, must be used with great caution, for many contain elements injurious to the trees. Many growers report loss of trees by the application of some of the prepared washes.

In a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture soft soap reduced to the thickness of paint by the addition of washing soda is recommended and is probably safer and better than most of the so-called tree paints offered for sale. About the only remedy is to dig out the larvae with a sharp knife or wire. By giving the orchard thorough attention once or twice a year they can be kept in check.

BY-PRODUCTS FOR RICE.

The three by-products which generally come from the rice mills are what is know as hulls, bran and polish. Polish is much the richest in protein and for practical feeding purposes is the most nutritious. The rice bran contains the most oil or fat, consequently is good for fattening, but is not quite as good in practical feeding as the polish. The hulls are very deficient in nutritive qualities

Spring-grown Cauliflower, by A. C. Johnson, of Troupe, Texas. The net profit fro mthis crop on one-half acre was $185.

and contains a great deal of fiber which makes them very indigestible. A few of the mills put these by-products out separately and sell them for just what they are. Others combine all the by-products, grinding the hulls and mixing with the polish and bran, and sell the combination for rice bran. There is no deception about this in any way, for they usually tell the purchasers they prefer to get rid of all the by-products at one time rather than dispose of them separately, though they might get better prices for polish, and consequently less for hulls. It is an easy matter to tell by close examination whether the bran and polish contain ground hulls or not, as these give the meal a chaffy appearance, due altogether to the hulls.

COVER CROPS AND TREES.

Prof. Hedrick, of the Michigan college, gives an account of some experiments made with various cover crops along with growing trees. His experiments were made in large pots with peach trees in them. In some pots he grew rye, potatoes and other crops that take no nitrogen from the air, and the trees associated with these crops stopped growing early and ripened their wood, and the roots did not seem to like the company they were in. In other pots he sowed crimson clover, peas and beans. In these pots the trees kept on growing thriftily, and did not ripen their wood early, and the roots of trees and clover were so entangled together that they could hardly be separated. Evidently the tree had benefitted by the nitrates formed, as well as the clover. It is suggested that this may be a disadvantage in a cold climate by keeping the wood green too late. But it evidently showed that the combined nitrogen was in the soil and not altogether in roots of the legumes.

GOOD HOGS AND POOR.

The experiment station of Kansas has made the most complete test of hogs that we have seen from any experiment station. The hog that makes the largest ham of red meat is the animal that the ham eater thinks is the best hog. The weights of hams in the tes. were as follows: Berkshire hams, 23½ pounds; Duroc-Jersey, 24½ pounds; Poland China, 25½ pounds. These hogs, in size, were as near the same weight as possible to get them. The shoulders of the Berkshire, 21½ pounds; Duroc-Jersey, 19½, and Poland China, 19½ pounds. The Berkshire have larger shoulders than any other breed. The butcher who saw the hogs slaughtered thought the Duroc-Jersey had the most fat on the back; the Poland China next, then the Berkshire. The Berkshire ham showed more lean and less fat than the Poland China. The butchers considered the breed of hogs that had the most fat the most profitable hog, both for the farmer and the butcher.

OUR APPLES IN LONDON.

Latest cable advices from the principal apple markets in Great Britain report a good demand for all well conditioned parcels, with prices higher. The demand has been very large for the Christmas holidays and all markets are well cleared. Sales have been made that give nets here in Boston as follows: Kings, $3 to $4 per barrel; G. russets, $2.75 to $3.50 per barrel; R. russets, $2.25 to $2.50 per barrel; spitz and spys, $2 to $2.50 per barrel; greenings, $1.50 to $2.25 per barrel; Baldwins, $1.75 to $2.25 per barrel; Ben Davis and Blue Parmain, $1.25 to $1.75 per barrel.

Maine fruit has generally sold from 25 cents to 50 cents per barrel more than New Hampshire and Massachusetts fruit. Some very fine G. russets in the half-barrel case sold to give a net of $1.50 to $1.60 per case.

FIGHTING THE SCALE.

Complaints That Lime, Sulphur and Salt Wash Is Not Effective.

A Pennsylvania grower says the California wash does not have good effect on apple trees, but does very well on peach trees. Dr. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, says that when properly sprayed, the results are practically as good as on peach. The reason for this seems to be that the wash covers more uniformly and evenly the smooth bark of the peach and pear than it does the bark of the apple.

In the case of the latter, the terminal twig especially, and more so in some varieties than others, are covered with a pubescence of hairs, which prevent the wash from adhering uniformly. The result is that on the older and smoother wood the scale is killed out or the young fail to settle, and the survivors crowd to these terminal points, which are not covered with spray and settle there, or the young, hatching on the terminal of the fruit spurs, are forced out on the fruit. It has thus happened both in California and in the East, that sprayed apple trees are very apt to have spotted fruit, even when the treatment has been fairly successful for the tree as a whole.

In other words, the surviving insects are on these imperfectly sprayed terminal twigs, and get out on the fruit readily, leaving the tree practically free from the scale. This has been a considerable source of loss in California. The only remedy with the lime, sulphur and salt wash is to spray with greater thoroughness, but it may prove that in the case of the apple the more penetrating oily and soapy washes will have to be used. In view of this fact, it is fortunate that the apple is particularly resistent to oily washes, and any reasonable application of oils does not endanger the tree.

DR. KOCH SAYS "NO."

Firm in Belief Man Is Not Affected by Animal Tuberculosis.

In spit of the fact that the British commission has reported that tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings by animal meat and milk, Dr. Koch vigorously denies it. In a recent letter, he says: "I see absolutely no reason to change my view, arrived at after years of careful experiment, that there is no evidence to prove that men can be affected by animal tuberculosis in any than the very slightest degree. The commission has only treated half the question, and that the less important half. I remain where I was. Show me one single man who has been affected, before you ask me to change my point of view. Of all the millions of men, women and children who eat bovine flesh and drink milk, how is it that no case is known where tuberculosis has been set up by the partaking of infected beef and milk?"

PROTECTING THE BIRDS.

The bird law of Delaware has this provision: "Nor shall this act prohibit any persons from killing any bird on his own premises, when in the act of destroying his grain, fruit, berries or poultry; such birds so killed shall not be offered for sale." This is good law and good sense, and the principle should not only be recognized in law practice everywhere, but specifically embodied in the game or bird laws of every state.

EGGS FOR INVALIDS.

A delicate strengthening preparation for an invalid consists of the yolk of a perfectly fresh egg dropped in a tablespoonful of sherry. Add a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat the whole together. Whip the white of the egg to a perfectly stiff froth and stir in, adding a little nutmeg just as you serve it. The sherry may be omitted if you prefer, and the nutmeg alone used as flavoring.

IMPROVING LEGHORNS.

I have been a fancier and advocate of pure bred poultry since my tenth year, or over forty years, and the way I am eliminating the one fault of the White Leghorn is by introducing Indian game blood. Six years ago I purchased some Indian game hens, and by using White Leghorn sires ever since I have built up the best flock for general utility I have ever owned. The game blood has added these characteristics to the Leghorns—hardiness, increased size and improved table qualities. They are, if possible, better layers and the best fowls for raising chickens I ever had. Today I have 160 fowls (over a hundred pullets), about every one pure white, but some having the game form and comb. I purchase new cockerels of White Leghorn blood each year to head the flock.

A. Daniels.
Millington, Mich.

HOW MUCH?

The question of the proper amount of seeds to sow is never settled. Two

BOYS AT THE MICHIGAN EXPERIMENT STATION JUDGING CATTLE.

and one-half bushels of average oats, sown broadcast, are not too many on average land, average seasons; and about one-half bushel less when drilled in, is looked upon as about right by most oat growers. Good farmers differ, however, on this, many thinking a peck less will bring as good or better results. There are varieties of oats with a very large berry which would have to be increased to get the same number of plants to the acre that very small berry oats would give. Still as a rule a large vigorous seed will produce a large vigorous plant and this would need more room than a smaller one. The season and soil make considerable difference, too, with the amount of seed. There are occasionally seasons when small rains seem very shy of "stooling," one seed making but little more than one shoot; while other seasons generally wetter and cooler, bring out a good many, particularly, if the soil is pretty rich. Pasturing grain with sheep or other light stock, tends to thicken it, also to shorten the straw and to prevent lodging, though it frequently adds to the length of time for ripening. When there is danger of oats lodging, thick seeding tends to prevent it.

BEWARE OF FAKES.

Out in Iowa some excitement has been aroused by the alleged discovery of a new fruit, the "strawberry-raspberry," and the nursery men have been flooded with inquiries about it. Like the seedless apple, it is not new. It is the common European raspberry, or strawberry-raspberry, as it is sometimes called, which was tried in the east and discarded years ago.

The fruit is unsually bright and attractive in color, of good size, but a snare and a delusion when it comes to quality. It is insipid and worthless.

After disappearing from cultivation for years, this plant has evidently westward wended its way, and now claims the honor (?) of Iowa origin. It is known botanically as rubus ideaus, on account of its being native to Mt. Ide, in Greece. It is a pure species, changed but little from its wild form, and in no way represents a cross between the strawberry and raspberry.

The name strawberry-raspberry is merely a suggestive one, originating perhaps in the mind of some grower who had plants to sell; in fact, any one who has it at all is likely to have plants to sell, and lots of them, and before he has it long he will very likely be glad to give them away.

FOR EARLY MELONS

Cover your ground with manure in winter. Plow as soon as dry enough in spring. Six weeks before time to plant seeds dig some sods four inches square, place them upside down close together, stake some boards around them, rake them to loosen the dirt a little, drop four or five seeds on each one and cover with good dirt. Smooth and firm with board and put glass sash over them. Any old window you happen to have will do. Water when needed; watch and don't let it get too hot on bright days. When plants have three or four leaves plow ground again, harrow it and haul your plants out on wheelbarrow and set them in hills eight feet apart. Don't leave more than three plants in a hill. Plant a few hills with seeds and watch and see the difference. Harrow again as soon as all are set out. Then you will have a nice melon patch well started and nicely cultivated, and ahead of the weeds and the striped bugs when other people are thinking about planting seed.

Mrs. J. Murnel.
Indiana.

SOUTHERN STRAWBERRIES.

The northern berry growers are now confronted by very strong competition, which has recently sprung up in certain sections of the South, where berries have never before been grown. The railroads are developing this industry rapidly, and are helping the growers to go into the new field by liberal cash advances or by buying plants and fertilizer for them. An Englishman named Lee, who is in the business in South Carolina, gives the result of his crop last year, which is remarkable and shows what Northern growers must contend with. He says: "Last year's statement was made public, and I am satisfied that it was one of the most remarkable evidences of what can be done with the soil of this section, that could be produced or that the heart could desire. It is a statement that in one instance shows that an inexperienced man could come from a Northern State and on land that was considered worthless by the native element sell over $2,200 worth of strawberries from three acres, with net returns of over $1,400.

"I did not start to raise strawberries until the fall of 1902. I set out two acres of young plants and finished planting them December 30th. I began picking them scarcely four months after planting. I had from them in net returns $580. Last July I planted half an acre more, and in October I increased my whole patch to nearly three acres. Although I did not get more than a third of a crop, on account of unprecedented drouth, I still received in net returns $980.

WHAT IS SPELT?

We have had many inquiries as to what kind of a plant Spelt is. This is a cereal which in appearance is intermediate between wheat and barley, but, in reality, is one of the types into which wheat is divided. It is native of the countries near the Mediterranean Sea. At the present time it is grown principally on the poorer soils in Switzerland, Southern Germany and Northern Spain.

For general cultivation it is considered much inferior to the finer varieties of wheat. The head is open, narrow, and beaded, and is usually very long. When the grain is threshed the head breaks into pieces at the different joints, or nodes, leaving the grain still clasped firmly by the chaff. In order to make a separation of the chaff from the seed, special machinery is required. The grain in Ontario frequently called Spelt belongs to the Emmer class, and is, therefore, improperly named.

To find out the value of Spelt for growing in Ontario, the Ontario Station imported at different time no less than ten varieties from Switzerland, Russia, Germany, the Argentine Republic and the United States. Two of these varieties proved entire failures, two others gave poor results, and the other six varieties yielded moderately well. As the grain is enclosed by the chaff somewhat similar to oats, and weighs less than 40 pounds per measured bushel, the results here presented are given in pounds, instead of bushels of grain per acre. One of the best varieties of Spelt has now been grown in the experimental plots for five years, and has given an average yield of 1,625 pounds of grain per acre.

The lima bean crop of California is estimated at about 500,000 bags, of which about 350,000 bags are grown in Ventura county. This yield is rather below the amount which the markets could use at low prices, and it is thought the present quotation of $4 to $4.25 at California shipping stations may advance later in the season.

The production of coal in Germany in 1903 was 116,664,000 metric tons; of lignite, or brown coal, 45,956,000 tons; of coke, 11,509,000 tons, and of briquettes, 10,476,000 tons.

ONLY REMEDY FOR LABOR TROUBLES

Russian Manufacturers Hold That Freedom and Schools are Necessary.

QUIET IN ST. PETERSBURG

Strike Continues to Spread But No Fresh Disorders are Reported.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The society of Russian iron masters, representing $500,000,000 capital, has memorialized M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers on the labor question, pointing out that the attitude of the people is a warning that no repressive measures will end the deeply rooted national movement of the Russian people. The iron masters further declare that amicable relations with employers and employes are only possible with a government based on equal rights for all, freedom of speech and press and universal compulsory education.

DAY PASSED QUIETLY.

St. Peterbsurg, Feb. 11.—7 p. m.—The day passed quietly without any collisions between the troops and strikers, though a number of arrests were made after a big meeting at the Moscow gate. The police and Cossacks did not interfere at the assembly itself, at which there was only the reading of papers and a desultory discussion, but they followed the men when the meeting broke up and prevented them from marching in large bodies to intimidate other workmen. A long drive through the disturbed parts of the city showed the presence of cavalry, infantry and police everywhere. In the industrial quarters most of the establishments were closed at 2 p. m., the regular Saturday half-holiday, releasing practically the industrial population of St. Petersburg and making it very difficult to verify the host of rumors. But it was evident that there had been no general extension of the strike, as feared. The strikers apparently have no plans for making demonstrations tomorrow, but it is impossible to predict what may develop.

DECLINES RE-ELECTION.

Moscow, Feb. 11.—Prince Troubetskoy, president of the Moscow zemstvo, has informed the assembly of nobles that he declines re-election as provincial marshal of the nobility. Addressing a meeting of the nobles, Prince Troubetskoy declared that throughout his tenancy of office he had always striven to maintain harmony among the nobility of Moscow and throughout Russia, but as a split had manifested itself during the debate on the recent address to the emperor he had decided not to seek re-election. The assembly tried to induce Prince Troubetskoy to reconsider his decision, but he refused to do so. All the former provincial and district marshals of the nobility, whose names were proposed, likewise declined the post. The deadlock eventually was temporarily solved by Prince Troubetskoy consenting to remain in office until his successor is found.

EXPLAINS MASSACRE.

Lodz, Feb. 11.—The governor in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press today, says: "My official reports from Sosnovice show that 33 persons were killed and 36 wounded, 18 of whom were seriously hurt in the conflict at the Katherinen Iron works on Thursday. The trouble began when a large body of striking miners tried to force the furnace men of the iron works to put out the fires and join the strike. The mob became violent, broke down a fence and forced an entrance into the works which were guarded by two companies of infantry. The officers ordered the crowd to leave, but they refused. Suddenly a striker drew a large knife and rushed at the officer. The soldiers then fired on the mob, which fled, leaving the dead and wounded."

The governor added that no other shooting had been reported and that quiet had been restored in the city. There are 50,000 men on strike in the Sosnovice district.

STRIKE IS EXTENDING.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—3:40 p. m.—The strike extended today to Lessner's, Tielman's and a number of other works. The men remain quiet and determined and declare they will not yield until they win the fight for an eight-hour day. A large number of troops are posted about the Viborg and Newsky quarters.

There is not the slightest truth in the report printed in the London Daily Mail today to the effect that the first act of the new minister of the interior, M. Bouligan, on arriving in St. Petersburg on Friday, was to have the residence of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, searched by the police, who removed a mass of documents for examination.

In consequence of the threatening attitude of the strikers in the Viborg quarter of this city the officers today brought in from Peterhoff additional cavalry, which was posted about the Viborg district.

Crown Prince of Sweden Who Has Been Appointed Regent by King Oscar.

THE CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLF OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

LOAN SECRETARY HAS BIG SHORTAGE

Institution at Rushville is Sufferer by Long Course of Peculation.

Rushville, Ind., Feb. 11.—The board of directors of the Equitable Building and Loan association of this city has found, through an examination of the books of Secretary Gates Sexton, a probable deficit of $20,000. As far back as eleven years ago the books show a shortage. The concern's liabilities are $24,000 and the assets are $8,000. There is a deficit in the neighborhood of $20,000, of which $16,000 cannot be accounted for.

IS NINETY YEARS OLD.

Louis Gerke, of Wayne township, one of Allen county's pioneers, Saturday celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, and a family gathering was held at his comfortable farm home in honor of the occasion. Mr. Gerke was born in Germany, but has resided in America since his youth. He worked on the old Wabash and Erie canal and saved enough from his earnings to purchase the farm he now owns. Mr. and Mrs. Gerke celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1889, but Mrs. Gerke died about nine years ago. Mr. Gerke enjoys excellent health and the weight of years rests but lightly on his shoulders.

ILLINOIS HOUSE HAS FIRED MR. COMERFORD

Chicago Representative Has Been Found Guilty of Slandering That Body.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—As a convicted slanderer Frank D. Comerford, by a vote of 121 to 13, was expelled from the house of representatives of the Illinois legislature last evening. The title which the people of the second senatorial district of Chicago gave him last November was taken away by a vote of his colleagues, and at the short and peremptory request of Speaker Shurtleff he picked up his papers and walked out of the hall the first Illinois representative to be deprived of the rights given him by the voters.

A bitter fight of over four hours on the floor of the house preceded this drastic action. Comerford fought his adversaries every inch of the way until they had him down and had voted to unseat him.

During this fight all the ordinary rules of parliamentary debate were forgotten. Comerford shook his fist in the faces of his enemies and called them liars and his enemies shook their fists in his face and called him a liar.

No words were minced and few expressions were outlawed during the session of charge and counter-charge which came directly before the expulsion.

Efforts to temper the punishment handed to the accuser of the house's morals were futile, even when it was proposed to do the tempering with a buzz saw and substitute a measure almost as severe as expulsion. Sentiment against him among his associates was so bitter and there was such a demand for immediate and satisfactory revenge that he never had the slightest chance of making headway against it, although he talked with brilliance and defended himself with some logic.

"Mr. Comerford, you will leave the floor of the house," announced Speaker Shurtleff, jerking out his words in one short, crisp sentence, after the vote had been announced.

Comerford, with his arms full of papers, consisting of the typewritten pages of the charges against him and of his speech in defense, started out of his seat with a jump, his black hair flopping about his forehead.

"All right, Mr. Chairman, I will," he shouted.

In silence he crawled behind the chairs next to him, reached the aisle, and walked out with long strides. The members who had voted to expel him craned their necks watching him disappear. Up in the gallery Miss Jean Cowgill and his brother, T. J. Comerford, started a bit of encouraging applause which rippled along the chairs up there and revealed some of his friends.

While he still was within hearing Speaker Shurtleff said:

"The clerk will strike the name of Frank D. Comerford from the roll of the house."

As the door closed on him the other members of the house looked at each other blankly for a moment and then someone moved an adjournment. Thereupon a solemn procession started out of the capitol and the incident of "the late Representative Comerford" was over.

MASHER GETS TERM FOR STEALING RINGS

Henry Marlin Sent Over for Thirty-Five Days--Police Court.

Henry Marlin was given a jail sentence of twenty days with a fine of $5 and costs in police court Saturday morning on the charge of stealing two rings from Mary Metzler, of 1161 West Main street. The girl testified that she met Marlin last summer and he asked her to let him see two rings she had on her finger and she handed them to him.

He refused to return them and after his arrest yesterday Detective Rulo learned that he had given one of the rings to Miss Pearl Sellers, of Payne, O., and the other to Miss Myrtle Marquardt, of Monroeville. He denied on the stand Saturday that he intended to steal the rings and said he expected to return them.

Marlin was a member of the First coast artillery and served a little more than a year in Cuba. He stated that during his enlistment in the army he studied civil engineering and had intended to take a civil service examination for a place on the Panama canal. He has been engaged in conducting a shooting gallery at Monroeville.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN SAW THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

Were Guests of Hon. N. W. Gilbert at Production of George Ade's Play.

Several county chairmen saw the production of "The County Chairman" at Masonic Temple theater Friday. They were guests of Hon. N. W. Gilbert, congressman-elect, at the performance of George Ade's delightful comedy, and no persons in the big audience extracted more genuine pleasure from the performance than did these gentlemen who play at the game of politics themselves.

Mr. Gilbert had extended to the republican county chairmen of the district an invitation to be his guests at the performance, and to sit at a little luncheon following. Not all the chairmen found it possible to be present, but in the party which occupied seats well down in the parquet were Chairman Hays, of Noble county; Chairman Brown, of DeKalb county; Vice Chairman Walter, of this city, and a number of other republican leaders from over the district.

In the audience, also, were a large number of the well known politicians of the city of both political parties who saw in the mimicry of stageland some realistic reproductions of incidents from the maelstrom of political conflict.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY WANTS HIS MONEY

Lagrange County Farmer Finds Himself in Romantic Entanglement.

The old, old story of the old man, the young woman, the period of love making and then the request for money has been told over again in Lagrange county this week with Casper Barden, a prosperous German farmer of Van Buren township, filling the first part and Mrs. Julia Hill, a typical southern lady from Atlanta, Ga., filling the second part, says the Lagrange Democrat. The request for money was not granted and the prospects for a breach of promise suit are now good.

The affair can rightly be termed: "A Romance of the World's Fair," for there this couple of young (?) lovers first met. Mrs. Hill, who is said to be a beautiful southern brunette with dark wavy hair, was conducting a boarding house at St. Louis during the fair and here Mr. Barden stopped when he went to spend a few days viewing the wonders of the exposition. It was a case of infatuation or love, or whatever you call it, at first sight, with the old gentleman at least. Many the hours they spent at St. Louis telling each other of their love. When Mr. Barden came home he took up the pleasant duty of correspondence and in endearing terms told of his love for the southern beauty, according to her allegations. In September he returned to St. Louis and then the troth was plighted and sealed with a $65 diamond ring. In addition to this it is said he purchased or gave her money to purchase her wedding gowns.

At the time of the September meeting she was not ready for the marriage and Mr. Barden came home for another period of waiting. Meanwhile the letters passed each other on the way as before. In December he again went to St. Louis to claim his bride, but again she was not just ready. Again he came home, and later the wedding day was set by correspondence for Christmas day at his home, but she failed to arrive to fulfill her part of the ceremony.

Recently, however, she did come and what is more she sent him word to meet her at the court house in Lagrange or he would find a breach of promise damage suit on his hands. She engaged John W. Hanan as her lawyer and he engaged McClaskey & Dunten. He maintained that it was their agreement that each was to retain the property they now held after the marriage and upon this ground he said he would marry her, but to this she refused. It was evident that without his money marriage with him would be a failure, from her standpoint. Then she offered to compromise the matter upon payment by him to her of $2,500 to soothe her wounded feelings. This, however, was also refused. Negotiations were then given up and she left town after announcing that the damage suit would be brought in the federal court at Indianapolis, which is her privilege as a non-resident of the state.

Mr. Barden is the owner of about 140 acres of land in Van Buren township and is worth from $6,000 to $8,000. His wife has been dead for some time and he has no children. Mrs. Hill is about 26 years of age, and as to her family or history nothing is known.

Royal Briton Who Will Bring Naval Squadron to American Waters.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG. FROM THE GRAPHIC.

JAPANESE CELEBRATE.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—2 p. m.—Today, the anniversary of the coronation of the first emperor of Japan, is being generally celebrated throughout the empire, the war successes giving additional zest to the celebration. Tokio and all the principal cities are decorated. The emperor received at lunch a party including the nobles, officers and diplomatic corps, numbering in all six hundred. The emperor toasted the powers represented at the luncheon and Baron De Anaham, ambassador from Belgium, and dean of the diplomatic corps, responded on behalf of the foreign representatives. Count Katsura, premier of the empire, responded for the Japanese government.

ALLEN COUNTY ALSO AFTER BRIDGE POOL

Indianapolis Correspondent Says Grand Jury May Investigate.

The following dispatch from Fort Wayne was printed in the Indianapolis News Tuesday evening:

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 7.—The Indianapolis News' expose of the manner in which Allen county and other Indiana counties are being held up and robbed by the bridge pool may result in an investigation by the grand jury. Attention will probably be directed to the pool that looted the county in the letting of the contract for the bridge of 260-foot span over the St Joseph river, six miles northeast of this city. This is known as the Ely bridge. The contract for it was let May 10, 1902, to the Wabash Bridge company for $11,260. The exact amount of which the county was looted by the pool is not known, but it is known that on this contract the Wabash Bridge company gave the Indiana Bridge company, of Muncie, Ind., credit for $458.88; the Elkhart Bridge company, of Elkhart, Ind., credit for $458.88; the Bellefontaine Bridge company, of Bellefontaine, O., credit for $341.38; the Canton Bridge company, of Canton, O., credit for $208.88, and the Attica Bridge company, of Attica, Ind., credit for $208.88. This is a total of $1,686.90.

POOL RAKEOFF $4,000.

On investigation it was found that the Canton, ellefontaine and Attica companies, which received credits, did not file bids, and that the Indiana Bridge company and the Elkhart Bridge company, which did submit bids, each received a credit of $458.88. The other bidders, besides these two companies and the successful Wabash Bridge company, were the Illinois Bridge company, of Joliet, Ill.; the Massillon Bridge company, of Cleveland, Ohio; the Lafayette Engineering company, of Lafayette, and Clemmer & Johnson, bridge contractors. If these other four bidders received the same amount that the two other bidders did the total amount of money paid out in the pool was $3,522.42, for which the county received no value or service. It is known, however, that the Canton, Bellefontaine and Attica companies, which did file bids, participated in the pool profits, and it is supposed that there were others. The pool rakeoff may have been $4,000.

The bids on this bridge—except the one filed by Clemmer & Johnson—conformed with the Indiana law which requires that a "no-collusion" affidavit be attached. These affidavits, which are now held together with the bids, set forth over the signatures of the representatives of the companies that there was no collusion and no agreement or pool in connection with the bidding.

It is not known at this time whether the bridge was built according to the plans and specifications on which the contract was let, or was scaled down by the builders to beat the contract. To beat a contract, the bridge companies generally substituted cheaper and lighter materials than the plans called for. It is known, however, that the Osburn Engineering company, of Cleveland—a professional inspecting company—which was engaged by the commissioners to inspect the bridge and materials used in it, did not get to make a final examination of the structure before it was accepted and paid for. It wrote to the Wabash Bridge company, protesting against the procedure and asking that the company furnish it with a report concerning materials and the bridge, so that it could make a final report and get pay for services.

GRAND JURY'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is thought that in this case the grand jury can find an indictment against certain of the bridge companies known to have been in the pool, on the ground of defrauding the county, or that indictments can be returned on collusion.

There is a great deal of interest in this city over the expose and there is a demand that there be an investigation. It is thought that this may serve as an entering wedge to other pools and grafts in this county.

SALOONS CAUSE POVERTY.

Muscatine, Iowa, Feb. 11.—"Five dollars a week is the average amount spent for liquor by workingmen who frequent saloons, according to careful figures which have been prepared by me after careful research," said C. C. Michner, of New York, international secretary of the industrial department of the Young Men's Christian association, in an address given here yesterday afternoon at the second day's' session of thirty-second biennial state convention of the Young Men's Christian association.

"Poverty and distress occasioned among the workingmen," he declared, "can be traced directly to the fact that an average of $5 weekly out of a salary scarcely double this amount in many families goes in the saloonkeeper's till.

"When America changed from an agricultural nation to a nation of manufacture the morals of the country also changed. Where cities sprang up and manufacturing plants were established saloons also became a permanent fixture," Mr. Michner said.

JAPS GAIN BY ASSAULT.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—4 p. m.—The Japanese captured an eminence south of Changchichia on Thursday morning, Feb. 9, driving off two companies of Russian infantry. The Russians have continued shelling Field Marshal Oyama's center and left since Thursday last. The Russian dead who were buried after the battle of Heikoutai totaled 2,000. The Japanese on that occasion captured two thousand rifles.

BLIZZARD IN IOWA.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 11.—A blinding snowstorm prevailed throughout central Iowa today, with the thermometer down to zero. Street car traffic here is being seriously impeded.

BUT ONE CHANGE IN THE CABINET

Postmaster General Wynne Will Go to London as Consul General.

CORTELYOU SUCCEEDS HIM

All Members of Present Cabinet Have Resigned to Take Effect March 6.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The following statement was made public at the white house today:

"The members of the cabinet have all tendered their resignations and the 6th of March they will all be nominated for reappointment with the exception of Mr. Wynne, who is to be appointed consul general at London. Mr. Cortelyou will be nominated on March 6 for postmaster general."

JAPANESE TREATY SIGNED.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Hay today signed with Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, an arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan identical with those signed with the other nations.

GRANITE FOR BUILDING.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds today authorized a favorable report on the Burton resolution requiring the use of granite instead of sandstone for the federal building to be erected at Cleveland, Ohio.

INTRODUCES POST PETITION.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Pro Tem. Frye today introduced in the senate the petition of C. W. Post, of Michigan, asking for the expulsion of Senator Platt, of New York. The petition was referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections.

PLAN IMPROVEMENTS FOR SUMMER RESORT

Lake James Hotel Facilities to Be Bettered and Railroad Extended.

Directors of the Angola Railway and Power Co., in session Saturday at the offices of the Fort Wayne Trust company, decided upon important improvements at Lake James, in Steuben county, and an extension of the electric line which transports passengers from Angola to that pretty summer resort.

The company, which is composed almost exclusively of Fort Wayne men, owns forty acres of land upon the shore of Lake James, including a summer hotel there. The company has decided to improve the hotel facilities in order to better handle the business, and the question of either enlarging the present hotel or erecting an entirely new structure was today left in the hands of a committee headed by Sol A. Wood.

The directors also voted to extend the Lake James electric line from its present terminus in Angola to the Lake Shore railroad depot in that place, so that passengers may board the electric cars without leaving the depot grounds.

INSANE MAN SLAYS WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Fails to Kill Son, but Ends Own Life--Tragedy in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla, Feb. 11.—While temporarily insane James Estes, a farmer, at his home at Marshall, a small town near here, early today murdered his wife and daughter, Maud, attempted to kill his son, Lawrence, who escaped, set fire to the house and literally blew his own head off with a shotgun. The house was destroyed and the bodies burned to a crip before neighbors could arrive. Lawrence Estes says he was awakened by his father attempting to attack him. He escaped and ran from the house. Mrs. Estes and her daughter had been killed with a club. Miss Estes, who was 20 years old, was a school teacher.

Drs. Wenig and Wenig, osteopaths, of Bowling Green, Ohio, have opened up an office in the Ninde block. Mrs. Dr. Wenig is a graduate of St. Catherine hospital, at St. Catherine, Canada. Drs. Wenig have had quite a wide experience in their chosen profession and undoubtedly will receive an extensive patronage in this city.

STATE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page Five.)

senate bill for a monument to Governor Oliver P. Morton was also reported favorably.

The Greiger bill, providing for a special county tax levy for indigent children and widows of soldiers, was reported, with recommendation for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Ruick's bill to establish a whipping post for wife beaters, was reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on criminal code.

The codification bill on eminent domain, which was reported several weeks ago, but was recommended for further amendment, was reported again by the committee on rights and privileges.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Two rather important amendments were made. One is to permit the holding in fee simple lands condemned for stations, power houses or other necessary buildings of railway or interurban lines. By another amendment the right of appeal to the appellate court or supreme court on questions of damages, as well as of law, is permitted to either party to a suit.

Three bills were reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on fees and salaries. They were house bills Nos. 240, 355 and 257. House bill No. 198 was recommended for passage. It provides for an annual salary instead of a per diem for county assessors.

House bills Nos. 336 and 328 were reported for indefinite postponement. The former was Sweeney's bill to exempt one dog of every property owner from taxation.

Engrossed senate bill No. 102, Senator Hugg's bill prohibiting the docking of tails of horses and fixing a season when fly nets shall be used on clipped horses, did not meet with favor from the house committee on criminal code, which recommended that it be postponed indefinitely.

AUTOMOBILE BILL IN.

Senator Crumpacker's bill to regulate the operation of automobiles was reported from the house committee on roads, which recommended its passage after it had been amended so as to conform to the Yencer bill passed as originally reported to the house. However, the two bills differ in that the Crumpacker bill, as amended, provides for a uniform automobile law for the entire state and does not delegate any power to cities and towns to regulate the machines in their corporate limits.

In one respect the speed rates of the two bills differ, the Crumpacker bill limiting the speed of automobiles in congested districts of cities to eight miles, while the Yencer bill allows a limit of ten miles. The other speed rates are similar.

The house took a recess.

IN THE SENATE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 10.—The senate today concurred in an unfavorable report of the committee on education on Senator Kimbrough's bill for the primary education of deaf children in the public schools.

A debate on Senator Milburn's bill against "speakeasies," increasing the fine for selling liquors without a license from $20 to $100 for the first offense and from $100 to $500 for the second offense, and adding imprisonment from thirty days to six months was avoided by postponement of discussion of the committee report until Monday.

A majority of the committtee on public morals submitted a favorable report on the bill.

By a strict party vote the senate refused to reconsider its vote by which senate bill No. 164, legalizing the equalization of taxes by the state board of tax commissioners, was passed. The democrats favored reconsideration and voted against a motion to table Senator Roche's motion to reconsider, made by Senator Hendee.

The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 30 to 12.

SATURDAY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—A change to the state game laws is proposed by senate bill No. 99, a favorable report on which was adopted today. It proposes to make it necessary for a hunter to obtain the written consent of any landowner before hunting on his property. Oral consent only is now required.

The senate advanced to third reading the Koelne bill for a weekly wage law, with an amendment that will make it necessary for checks in payment of wages to be drawn as payable at some bank in Indiana. It is said that this amendment will bear particularly on situations in southern Indiana, where certain railroad contractors are in the habit of giving their employes checks payable at Cincinnati banks. It is believed the bill will pass the senate.

Two other bills of some interest were advanced to third reading. One was the Hugg bill, which has special reference to the proposed erection of a Masonic temple in Indianapolis. The other was the Beardsley bill for the reorganization of the state militia in conformity with the Dick law for the regular army.

The senate once more reconsidered action on the Newhouse railroad commission bill, which had gone to engrossment and restored the salary provisions as they originally were. Amendments had been adopted reducing salaries.

The bill was also amended today so as to make provisions regarding the manner of procedure in appeals directly from the commisston to the appellate court.

The senate adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—When the house met today many seats were vacant because members had gone home to spend Sunday.

Mr. McCloskey's bill to require a mortgage to be recorded five days after execution was reported for passage, with the amendment that the mortgage be recorded within ten days instead of five after execution.

The committee on education reported favorably on the Dausman bill, prescribing the qualification of county superintendents. It provides that they must hold a sixty-month, a professional or a life state license, and increases their salaries. The bill was amended so as to apply to present incumbants.

Representative Meeker, of White county, introduced a bill to protect fur-bearing animals from extermination. He desires the law to compel a closed season from April to November. Great numbers of mink and otter are trapped in northern counties, he says, and the death of the industry is threatened.

"In Cass county during the past year, so reports say," Meeker said, "three men obtained fur worth $2,000. There is still lots of fur in Indiana."

The house killed Senator Milburn's bill to permit the filing of liens for attorney's fees.

On motion of Mr. Bosson the constitutional rules were suspended, and the bill to permit lodges of the Masonic order to incorporate to build a new Masonic temple in Indianapolis was passed.

Mr. Mountz's bill to compel venders of patent medicines to place the formulas on the wrappers was reported unfavorably.

The house adjourned until 10:45 o'clock Monday.

MONDAY.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—The house was not due to meet till 10:45 today, but even at that hour many members had failed to arrive.

The committee report on the codification bill on cities and towns was made. The house ordered the printing of the committee's amendments to the bill, as suggested by Chairman Edwards, of the house committee.

The joint report of the committee on the bill made no recommendation on the question of extending present officers' terms. That the extension would be recommended by a majority of the committee was confidently expected. It was decided that the legislature should determine whether or not two years should be given present officers without any suggestion of the committee.

An emergency clause was decided on to make the bill's provisions take effect immediately. This was done in order to cover the instances throughout the state where elections are held in May. Without an emergency clause the proposed law would not take effect until the governor proclaims the published acts in effect probably about June 1.

IN THE SENATE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—In a cold room with scarcely a quorum present the senate today recited the Lord's prayer in unison, led by Lieutenant Governor Miller. The clergyman who had been expected to make the opening prayer was frost bound.

A number of petitions were presented. Several new bills were introduced.

The senate passed Senator E. E. Moore's bill to amend the law relating to payments by counties of expenses of county teachers' institutes, making the amount paid $50 where the attendance is 25, $100 where the attendance is 45 or more.

Senator Kimbrough spoke for the bill. In explaining his vote, he said the state should support the common schools, as the fundamental educational institutions, rather than the universities.

LEGACY TAX BILL.

Before voting to make final discussion of Senator Wickwire's bill for an inheritance and legacy tax the special order for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock the senate amended the bill in such a manner as to make it apply only to collateral and not to direct inheritances. Just as the senate came within sight of a roll call for a final vote the author of the bill himself moved to postpone action. The bill seemed, as nearly as could be judged from the debate, to have an even chance at passage, with the elimination of the direct legacy tax clause.

A bill introduced by Senator Murray that failed to pass the senate for lack of a constitutional majority was opposed by Senator Stricler on the ground that it would amend the metropolitan police law, compelling the county to pay the expenses of incarcerating prisoners indicted for violations of the penal code in police stations pending trial.

The senate adopted a report of the committee on manufactures recommending the indefinite postponement of the Durre bill, No. 96, for the examination and licensing of stationary engineers and providing for a board of examiners.

The senate took a recess.

EASES OFF AFTER A NIGHT OF SEVERITY

Seventeen Degrees Below Zero Establishes New Record for Winter.

(From Tutsday's Daily.)

After a night of intense cold, in which the thermometer reached seventeen degrees below zero and established a new record for the winter, the temperature eased off perceptibly today and at 10 o'clock this morning rose above the zero point for the first time in more than twenty-four hours.

It has been several years since Fort Wayne suffered more severely from the cold that was the case yesterday, and there are many reports of frozen ears and fingers from persons who were compelled to brave the blasts Monday evening. The temperature which showed zero as its warmest mark during the afternoon, rapidly descended as nightfall approached, and at 6 o'clock Monday evening registered ten degrees below that point. The descent was continued until the minimum of seventeen degrees below zero was reached at 3 o'clock this morning.

MAKES A CHILLY LIST.

Record of the themometer readings from the office of the Fort Wayne Gas company since 6 o'clock Monday evening is as follows:

6 p. m.	—10
7 p. m.	—11
8 p. m.	—13
9 p. m.	—14
10 p. m.	—14
11 p. m.	—15
12 midnight	—15
1 a. m.	—16
2 a. m.	—16
3 a. m.	—17
4 a. m.	—17
5 a. m.	—14
6 a. m.	—13
7 a. m.	—10
8 a. m.	—6
9 a. m.	—2
10 a. m.	2

SNOW BADLY DRIFTED.

With the severe cold came other weather conditions to contribute trouble to those who are compelled to be about. Roads surrounding Fort Wayne are heavily drifted with snow, and many of them are well-nigh impassable. Particularly is this true in the southern portions of the county, where it is said the highways in many places are drifted to a depth of four and five feet with snow, making it impossible for the farmers to reach the city.

Rural carriers are having a tempestuous time with the cold and the snowdrifts, and on Monday but two of the carriers out of Fort Wayne were able to make their complete trips. A dozen others reached only a portion of their patrons, and the situation is not improved today. The carrier on No. 9 route this morning was able to go but a few miles until he was compelled to return.

The Southwestern interurban line is encountering much difficulty, but has kept its cars running on fairly good schedule. The high wind is driving the snow over the tracks, and at one point near the Lake Erie crossing west of this city the snow continues to pile upon the tracks until it is next to impossible to force the big cars through it.

PAYING FIRST DIVIDEND.

Referee Harris is disbursing the first dividend of ten per cent. in the bankruptcy matter of F. M. Smaltz. The amount is about $4,000.

Water rates in Decatur are to be raised in an effort to make the system self-sustaining.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Cures COUGHS COLDS CROUP

PROMINENT ARCOLA CITIZEN IS DEAD

Robert Cook Succumbs to Cancer--Other Deaths and Funerals

Robert Cook, a well-known Allen county man, died 8 o'clock Saturday morning at his home in Arcola at the age of 47 years. Death was due to cancer, following an extended illness. Mr. Cook underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital in December, but the relief was only temporary.

He was a native of Allen county and operated a tile factory and also conducted a farm near Arcola. Mr. Cook was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Augusta Reitze, a sister of W. F. Rietze, of this city. Surviving relatives include the widow and five children.

Funeral services Monday at 10 o'clock from the Arcola M. E. church. Interment at Lindenwood.

STRAIN.

Mrs. Jennie Strain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas A. Pelkey, of this city, and formerly a teacher in the Franklin school, died Friday morning at her home in Louisville, Ky., following an attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Strain had been critically ill for several days, and her parents were at her bedside when the end came.

She was born at Hurshtown, this county, but lived the greater portion of her life in Fort Wayne and was widely and favorably known, a member of Wayne Street M. E. church and prominent in Ben Hur Court No. 15 and Degree of Honor lodge No. 23. Her marriage to Mr. Strain occurred in this city December 24, 1902. Surviving relatives in addition to the husband and parents include a baby son two months and a half old and two brothers, Earl and Clyde Pelkey.

The remains arrived in the city Saturday and were removed to the home of the parents, 1603 Wells street. Funeral services Monday at 2 o'clock from the residence and at 2:30 from Wayne Street M. E. church, Rev. A. S. Preston officiating.

MAJOR.

Mrs. Mae Major, wife of Cyrus Major, died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning at her home, 818 West Superior street, from stomach trouble, at the age of twenty-four years. Mrs. Major had been ill but two weeks, and while her condition was known to be serious, her death was not expected.

She was a native of Ohio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Shank, of Celina, born September 18, 1880, and is survived by her husband, a little son four years of age and her parents. The husband is employed at the Wayne hotel barber shop.

The funeral services and interment were at Celina, Ohio.

OSWALD.

John M. Oswald, a well known Allen county farmer, died Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at his home in Washington township, five miles northwest of the city. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Oswald was born in Wertemberg, Germany, March 16, 1836, and came alone to America at the age of sixteen. He spent two years in the east and then came to Fort Wayne, working upon the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad. Later he took employment upon a farm and finally purchased a tract of fifty-five acres and began farming upon his own account. He was an estimable citizen and leaves a wide circle of friends. Surviving relatives include the widow and two children—John F. Oswald, of Washington township, and Mrs. William Altekruse, of this city.

Funeral services from the residence Tuesday at 1 o'clock, Rev. J. Budman Fleming officiating.

LIABLE.

Mrs. Katherine Laible, seventy-nine years of age, died at 2 o'clock Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ed Dreibelbiss, 442 West DeWald street, after an illness of four months from asthma.

Mrs. Laible was the widow of Christian Laible, whose death occurred ten years ago, and she was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1826. Coming to Fort Wayne forty-five years ago, Mrs. Laible had resided continuously since that time on DeWald street. She was the oldest member of Concordia Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., and was a devoted member of Salem Reformed church.

Mrs. Laible was twice married and is survived by five children—Mrs. Gust. Bergamon, of Logansport; William Woertel, Paul Laible, Mrs. Frank Allen and Mrs. Ed Dreibelbiss. There is also a sister, Mrs. G. Reiz, of Logansport, and a brother, William Hahn, of this city.

HANES.

Margaret Hanes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hanes, of 1910 Walton avenue, died Thursday at the age of one month.

SCHNEIDER.

G. Schneider, familiarly known to his many friends as "Coly" Schneider, died Wednesday at his home in the northern part of this county at the age of 71 years. Mr. Schneider was a widely known farmer and was highly respected.

Funeral services were held Friday morning from the Dutch Ridge church, Rev. P. Ruhl, of Salem Reformed church, officiating.

SCHMITZ.

Mrs. Susan Schmitz, of 2834 Lafayette street, died shortly after noon Friday at the advanced age of 77 years and 4 months. She was born in Germany, but has lived in this country for many years. Surviving her are a daughter, Mrs. Helena Neirmann, and four sons, John, Philip, Matthew and another. The deceased was a devoted member of St. Peter's Catholic church.

WUERSTEN.

Mrs. Elnora Wuersten, widow of the late David Wuersten, and a pioneer resident of Fort Wayne, died at Hope hospital Friday morning at 9 o'clock from dropsy after an illness of several months.

The deceased was 86 years old and was born in Germany, Sept. 30, 1818. She came to America with her parents in 1842 and three years later was united in marriage to David Wuersten. They came to Fort Wayne in 1848 and resided here until 1856 in which year they removed to Huntington. Mr. Wuersten died in 1864 and since that time Mrs. Wuersten has resided with her children, making her home for the past three years with her son, Frederick Wuersten, 1414 Francis street.

Mr. Wuersten was the first resident of that portion of the city known as Bloomingdale, and built the first house in the suburb on what is now Barthold street. Surviving Mrs. Wuersten are the following children: Mrs. Caroline Hitzfeld, of Logansport; August, of Aboit township; Frederick, of this city; Charles, of Marion, and Julius, of Montpelier.

The remains were taken to the Klaehn & Melching undertaking parlors where they were prepared for burial, and were then removed to the home of her son Frederick, 1414 Francis street.

SENDS REED OVER FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

Conduct Disturbs His Sick Stepdaughter--The Municipal Court.

Frank Reed, who lives at 227 West Superior street, was sent to jail Monday a. m. under fine of $5 and costs administered in police court on the charge that he was drunk. The affidavit was filed by his wife, Mrs. Laura Reed.

She stated that her daughter was seriously ill Sunday and that Reed came home drunk and endeavored to start trouble. His conduct was such as to seriously annoy the sick girl and she sent for the police and had him locked up.

THE OTHER CASES.

John Ormiston and Arthur Brookshire had a fight in Pat Cox's billiard room and restaurant at Calhoun and Lewis streets Saturday night and each was fined $5 and costs.

John Lawrence failed to take advantage of an opportunity given him Saturday morning to leave town in an hour and he went to jail for fifteen days for drunkenness.

Earl Stevens was not of age and after he had told where he bought liquor he was fined $1 and costs and sentence suspended.

Lew Parsell drew $5 and costs while Fred Johnson, a farmer, was let go under an indefinite continuance.

MISS REGINA SCHU DEAD.

Friends in Fort Wayne were today notified of the death of Miss Regina Schu, which occurred last night at 11:30 o'clock at her home in Chicago. Miss Schu was twenty-two years of age and her death followed a protracted illness. She was the daughter of John Schu, a painter, who formerly resided at 2824 Lafayette street, but removed to Chicago three years ago. Miss Schu was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church in this city and was a most estimable young lady with many friends. The funeral services will be held in Chicago Wednesday. The telegram bearing news of her death was received by Otto Herr, employed at the Pennsylvania shops.

SUBSTITUTE RESIGNS.

John H. Busche, substitute carrier on rural mail route No. 1, has tendered his resignation, and Edward Banet has been recommended for appointment to succeed him.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE HELD AT HOAGLAND

Large Attendance and Interesting Discussions Mark Occasion.

The Hoagland Farmers' Institute convened in the Methodist church of Hoagland last Thursday, Feb. 9. The institute was marked by good attendance and very able discussions from both home talent and abroad. Charles S. Bash and Col. A. T. Lukens, of Fort Wayne, and Prof. E. C. Martindale, of Hancock county, Ind., gave talks throughout the sessions of special interest. The Ladies' Aid of the Hoagland church added to the convenience of the institute by serving dinner and supper for the guests. The following program, consisting of interesting talks and discussions, interspersed with excellent music, songs and recitations, was rendered:

—Morning Session.—

Singing by Institute.....
Prayer.....Rev. McCarty
Remarks by.....
.....A. O. Hadly, of Marion Tp
"Cattle".....Prof. E. C. Martindale
"The Farmer's Boy in the City"..
.....H. H. Roberts

—Afternoon Session.—

Music...Robt. Mercer, Mrs. Roberts
"Growing Corn".....Charles Bash
Discussion.....E. C. Martindale
Song..Charles Bash and Col. Lukens
"Farmer's Horse"..E. C. Martindale
Song.....E. C. Martindale
"Home and Its Influence".....
.....Mrs. McIntosh

—Evening Session.—

Music.....Elmer Grimsley
Solo.....Mrs. Roehner
"The Catalpa".....Charles Bash
Song..Charles Bash and Col. Lukens
"How to Keep the Boy on the Farm and Profit Him"...Harley Somers
Select Reading....Mrs. Roy Gresley
Comic Recitations...Colonel Lukens

Report of resolution committee:

"We, the Hoagland Farmers' Institute in convention assembled,

Resolved, First, that we extend our heartfelt thanks to Rev. McCarty and the trustees for this beautiful church. Second, to Mr. Bash, Mr. Martindale and all others who have given us such a good institute. Third, that we highly appreciate and heartilty thank Mr. Lukens, Mrs. Roehner, Mr. Grimsley and Mr. Mercer who have favored us with their music. Fourth, that we heartily endorse the movement by the farmers and their wives in the bettering of the homes, the increasing of the productiveness of the farm and Mr. Bash's remark of our privilege of advancing these interests through the legislature. Fifth, that we continue our interest and the advancement of this work, and lastly we thank the good ladies for their hospitality.

Nettie Hubler,
Ida Hartzell,
Lucius Somers,
Committee.

WILL GO TO CHICAGO.

The city and county school teachers to the number of about 300 will attend the annual convention of the Northern Indiana Teachers' association, which will meet in Chicago April 6, 7 and 8, and it is altogether probable that a train will be chartered for the trip. It is the first time the convention shall have been held outside the state and on account of the many attractive features which have been arranged for a record-breaking attendance is looked for.

MONTPELIER HAS AN IDEA.

(Montpelier Herald.)

Many people are finding fault with the Fort Wayne Gas company for trying to spread its limited supply of gas over so much territory this cold weather. They reason if Fort Wayne, which is not getting enough gas to be of any benefit, was cut off entirely, Montpelier and perhaps Bluffton patrons could be well served. As it is no one is getting gas enough to keep them comfortable.

Edwin Blick, of Wabash, dropped dead from heart disease Saturday afternoon. He had been apparently in his usual health, and there was no warning of the approach of death.

$2.50 SENT FREE

The Well Known Specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., Will Send His Book and $2.50 Worth of His Personal Treatment Free to Any Reader.

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach and kidneys to test, free, a remarkably successful Treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is known to be a leading specialist in these diseases and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader. This opportunity may never occur again.

His system of Personal Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to other methods. It includes several new remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and great success in treating these diseases.

Each treatment consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, eliminating pills and usually a plaster. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' Personal Treatment is at least three times as successful as the usual treatment of physicians or general remedies sold at the stores.

Col. E. B. Spielman, of the Ninth United States regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: "Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000 in doing so. I believe he is a wonderful specialist. I consider it my duty to recommend him." "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me."

Mr. Julius Keister, of 350 Michigan avenue, Calcago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. R. Trimmer, of Greenspring, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

As all afflicted readers may have his Book and $2.50 worth of Treatment especially adapted to their case free, we would advise them to send for it before it is too late. Address, Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. G, 828 to 838 Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Just What's Needed

A good Cough Cure should be in every home now. Have it on hand when you need it; it may save you a lot of money that a neglected cough would cost.

KEYSTONE RED SPRUCE COUGH BALSAM

Is the best we know of. It contains nothing injurious and we know it cures.

If it fails, we shall buy it back at full price.

Meyer Bros. Co.

THE BIG DRUG STORE.

EGGS IN THE WINTER

Require systematic feeding. It is the Albumen and Protean you must supply to obtain a continuous yield of eggs. In the summer Mrs. Hen gets bugs and worms to supply the necessary amount; in the winter you must feed them what is required. We carry a full line of Poultry Supplies, such as Beef, Scraps, Beef Meal, Shell, Grit, Bone. Ideal Poultry Food, a well balanced ration of meat and bone, Poultry Foods and Stock Foods of various kinds. Blatchford's Calf Meal, the greatest milk substitute for raising calves. Pure Oil Meal, Field and Garden Seeds, etc.

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WINTER PRICES ON WALL PAPER.

Would you buy now if price was made low enough? Call and see what we will do for you.

KEIL & KEIL,
d-14-18 w-1t 926 Calhoun St.

The town board at Shirley City has granted a franchise to the Antwerp Telephone company to construct an exchange in that place.

CHEAP MONEY

5%

Loans made on Improved Farms and desirable Ft. Wayne property at above rate.

PARTIAL PAYMENT PRIVILEGES GRANTED.

NO DELAY

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